The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on Fourth Street, second floor of Union Bank Building. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWMAN, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY, March5-6mos. Saxton, Bedford county, Pa.

H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, near Broad Top Corner, (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT.
nov·27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

Printing.

TO ADVERTISERS:

—:o:—

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

—:o:—

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IN

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SEGAR LABELS,

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PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

When are the Weary Blest?

BY L. L. NEICE.

When are the weary blest?
When are their trials o'er?
Do they ever find a rest
Upon this earthly shore?

Do they ever find a home
Far from the noisy street?
Do they ever cease to roam
And rest their weary feet?

Do they ever find repose
To ease the aching head?
Happy indeed are those
Who find it with the dead!

Does sunshine fill their hearts
With singing birds and flowers,
And every joy that starts
In spring's reviving hours?

Or, are their hearts too sad
And sick with hope deferred
For summer light and glad
And bud and singing bird?

When are the weary blest?
When do they ever find,
Delight to thrill the breast
Or tranquilize the mind?

Does joy come in the night
Borne upon slumber's sea?
Does darkness bring them light
Or hide their misery?

Sometimes with aching sight,
Men watch all day the sea,
Then turn away at night
In hopeless agony.

But when the mast lights,
And sea and sky are gray
Like a vision in a dream
The ship comes up the bay.

If joy should come like this
And charm them in their sleep
Oh! may they dream of bliss
But never wake to weep.

When are the weary blest?
When are their trials o'er?
Do they ever find a rest
Upon this earthly shore?

Do they ever cease to weep?
Do they ever cease to sigh,
Until at last they lie,
In death's forgetful sleep?

Flowers of Spring.

O, hardy firstlings of the spring
Strangers to fostering sun and dew
How have I yearned and longed for you
And waited for your blossoming.

Lift up your modest waxen heads,
Low lying under faded leaves;
Hark! how the west wind sobs and grieves;
Forsake your cheerless, dreary beds.

I sought for you the long day through,
By streams were dryads might have strayed
In many a wooded nook and glade,
In haunts the mavis only knew.

Brave little blossoms of the north,
When snow fell fast and March winds blew,
Defying such a boistering crew,
All unafraid you ventured forth.

What nameless joy, what strange, rare bliss,
To gather you unto my breast,
And, folding you unto sweetest rest,
Your eyelids into sweet sleep kiss!

Yet is my gladness wed to pain;
The sight of you brings back to me
A grief from which I fain would flee,
O, children of the wind and rain.

O, grief that rankles night and day,
And never more will be gainsaid;
Back to the silent years and dead!
Why do you haunt me endlessly?

The Story-Teller.

THE FAITHFUL GUEST;
-OR-
A NIGHT OF DANGER.

THERE was something—I forget what—to take grandfather and grandmother away from home one day in October of the year I lived with them in Burns' Hollow. It may have been a funeral or some religious meeting, for they both drove off dressed in their best, in the gig, with old Ajax harnessed to it, and after I had tucked in grandma's iron gray silk skirt and ran back to the house for grandpa's spectacles and had seen the gig vanish in the distance, I felt lonely. Burns' Hollow was a lonesome place at all times; and the handsome rambling mansion, which might have sheltered a regiment had a ghostly air about it when one walked through the upper rooms alone.

There were but two servants in the kitchen, Hannah Oaks and the Irish lad, Anthony. I heard them laughing merrily together, for, though Hannah was an old woman, she was full of fun; and in five minutes the door opened and Hannah came in with the tray.

"Please, miss," said she as she set it down, "may I run over to Mapleton to-night? My sister's daughter had a boy last night they say, and I want to see it nat'rally—it's the first I've ever had of grand neice or nephew."

"Who brought the news?" I asked.

"Anthony, miss," said Hannah. "He met George—that's my niece's husband—when he was out after the cow, straying as she always is, and told him to tell Hannah she's a grand aunt."

"You may go," I said, "but don't stay late. Grandpa and grandma may be away late and I feel nervous. To be sure there is Anthony, but I never rely on him. Be certain not to stay late." I repeated this injunction with a sort of fright stealing over me—a presentment of evil I might say—and something prompted me to add, "Be back by nine." Why, I can not say; but I felt as if at nine I should be in some peculiar danger.

Hannah promised, and after doing all that I required went away, and I heard her heavy shoes on the garden walk outside.

Early as it was I had dropped the curtains and lighted the wax candles on the mantel, and I sat long over my tea, finding a certain companionship in it, as women of all ages will.

I sat thus a long time and was startled from my reverie by a rap at the door—a timid sort of rap—so that I knew at once that it was neither a member of the house nor an intimate friend. I waited, expecting Anthony to answer the door, but finding he did not, went to it myself.

It had grown quite dark and the moon rose late that night. At first I could only make out a crouching figure at the bottom of the porch. But when I spoke it advanced, and by the light of the hall lamp I saw a black man. I had always had a sort of fear of a negro and instinctively shrunk away, but as I did so he spoke in a husky whisper:

"This is Massa Morton's, isn't it?"

"Yes," I replied, "but grandfather is out."

I retreated; he advanced.

"Please, miss," he said, "Judge B—— sent me here. He said massa 'ud help me on. Let me stay here a night, miss. I's trabbled five days since I left him. Hidin' like. I's awful hungry, 'pears like I'd drop, and ole massa's arter me. For the lub of heaben, miss, let me hide somewhere's and gib me jes' a crust. Massa Judge promise Massa Morton 'ud help me and it's kept me up. Missus will, I know."

I knew that grandfather had given succor to some of these poor wretches before; but I felt that I might be doing wrong by admitting a stranger in his absence.

Caution and pity struggled with me.—At last I said: "You have a note from the Judge, I suppose sir?"

"I had some writin' on a paper," said the man, "but I's lost it de night it rained so. Ah, miss, I's tellin' the truff—Judge sent me sure as I's a sinner. I's been helped along so far an it 'pears like I mus' get to Canady. Can't go back noways.—Wife's dare, and de young uns. Got clear a year ago. Miss, I'll pray for you ebery day ov my life ef you'll jes' be so good to me. Tank you, miss."

For somehow, when he spoke of wife and children, I had stepped back and let him in.

It was the back hall door to which the rap had come and the kitchen was close at hand. I led him thither. When I saw how worn he was, how wretched, how his eyes glistened, and how under his rough blue shirt his heart beat so that you could count the pulses, I forgot my caution. I brought out cold meat and bread, drew a mug of cider, and spread them on the table. The negro ate voraciously, as only a starving man could eat, and I left him to find Anthony, to whom I intended to give directions for his lodging throughout the night.

To my surprise Anthony was nowhere about the house or garden.

Hannah must have taken him with her across the lonely road to Mapleton.

It was natural, but I felt angry.

Yet I longed for Hannah's return and listened anxiously until the clock struck nine. Then, instead of her footsteps, I heard the patter of raindrops and the rumbling of thunder, and looking out saw that a heavy storm was coming on.

Now, certainly, grandma and grandpa would not come, and Hannah, waiting for the storm to pass, would not be here for hours. However, my fear of the negro was quite gone, and I felt a certain pride in conducting myself bravely under these trying circumstances.

Accordingly, I went up stairs, found in the attic sundry pillows and bolsters, and carried them kitchenward.

"Here," said I, "make yourself a bed on the settee yonder and be easy for the night. No one will follow you in such a terrible storm as this, and no doubt grandpa will assist you when he returns home. Good night."

"Good night, and God bless you, miss," still speaking in a very husky whisper.—And so I left him.

But I did not go up stairs to my bedroom. I intended for that night to remain dressed, and to sit up in grandpa's arm chair, with candles and a book for company. Therefore I locked the door, took the most comfortable position, and opening a volume composed myself to read.

Reading, I fell asleep. How long I slept I cannot tell. I was awakened by a low sound like the prying of a chisel.

At first it mixed with my last dream so completely that I took no heed of it, but at last I understood that some one was at work upon the lock of the door.

I sat perfectly motionless, the blood curdling in my veins, and still chip, chip, chip went the horrible little instrument, until at last I knew whence the sounds came.

Back of the sitting room was grandpa's study. There, in a great old-fashioned safe, were stored the family silver, grandpa's jewelry, and sundry sums of money and valuable papers. The safe itself stood in a closet in a recess, and at the closet the thief was now at work.

The thief—ah, without doubt the negro I had fed and sheltered.

Perhaps the next act would be to murder me if I listened. The storm was still raging; but though the road was lonely, better than this house with such horrible company. I could not save my grandfather's property, but I could save my own life.

I crept across the room and into the hall and to the door. There, softly as I could, I unfastened the bars and bolts, but alas one was above my reach. I waited and listened. Then I moved a hall chair to the spot and climbed upon it. In doing so I struck my shoulder against the door frame.

It was but a slight noise, but at that moment the chip of the chisel stopped, I heard a gliding foot and, horror of horrors, a man came from the study, sprang toward me and clutched me with both hands, holding my arms as in a vise, while he hissed in my ear:

"You'd tell, would you? You'd call help? You might better have slept, you had; for you see you have got to pay for waking. I'd rather have let a child like you off; but you know me now and I can't let you live."

I stared in his face with horror mingled with an awful surprise; for now that he was close to me I saw, not the negro, but our own hired man, Anthony—Anthony, whom I supposed to be miles away with Hannah. He was little more than a youth, and I had given him many a present and always treated him well.

I plead with him kindly.

"Anthony, I never did you any harm; I am young; I am a girl; don't kill me, Anthony. Take the money; don't kill me for my poor grandma's sake!"

"You'd tell on me," said Anthony, doggedly. "Likely I'd be caught. No, I've got to kill you."

As he spoke he took his hands from my shoulders and clutched my throat fiercely.

I had time to utter one suffocating shriek; then I was strangled, dying; with sparks in my eyes and a sound of roaring waters in my ears, and then—what had sprung on my assassin with the silence of a leopard? What had clutched him from me, and stood over him with something glittering over his heart? The mist cleared away—the blurred mists that had gathered over my eyes; as sight returned I saw the negro with his foot upon Anthony's breast.

The fugitive whom I had housed and fed had saved my life.

Then ten minutes after—ten minutes in which, but for that poor slave's presence, I would have been hurried out of life—the rattle of wheels and the tardy feet of old Ajax were heard without, and my grandparents were with me.

It is needless to say that we were not ungrateful to my preserver; needless, also, to tell of Anthony's punishment.

It came out during the trial that he had long contemplated the robbery; that the absence of my grandparents appearing to afford an opportunity, he had decoyed Hannah with a lie and hid in the study. He knew nothing of the negro's presence in the house and, being naturally superstitious, had actually fancied my protector a creature from the other world, and submitted without a struggle.

Long ago—so we heard—the slave, slave no longer, met his wife and children beyond danger; and now that the bonds are broken for all in this free land, doubtless his fears are over and he sits beside his humble Canadian hearth when eventide comes on.

Reading for the Million.

Triumphs of Science.

Discoveries of the Last Twenty Years—Thomson on "Depths of the Sea."

This generation—allowing thirty-three years to the generation—has "assisted" at five primary scientific discoveries.

I. Julius Robert Mayor, of Heilbronn, Germany, calculated in 1842—about thirty and a half years ago—"the mechanical equivalent of heat"—an equivalent subsequently and independently deduced through seven years, by Dr. James P. Joule, of Manchester, England. Mayer and Joule proved that forces were never destroyed, but only transformed, when to our untrained faculties they appeared to be entirely lost. The principal of the conservation and transformation of forces is the most general physical truth obtained by man since the great chemical discovery that matter was not lost but transformed, when from the visible solid or liquid state it became an invisible gas.

II. Almost contemporaneously with this discovery, M. Boucher de Perthes made his excavations near Abbeville. He found the bones of men so intermingled with the bones of extinct animals as to leave no doubt in his mind that man and the cave-bear were co-temporaneous. His discoveries were laughed at. All the naturalists were sure that man was a recent creature, as all theologians were, not long ago, sure that the earth was created in six days, six thousand years ago. Boucher de Perthes had to wait for twenty years before his observations were examined. Then they were found to be real discoveries, and the remote "antiquity of man" is now a common-place, which no one with any pretention to accurate knowledge dares deny.

III. In 1859—a little more than thirteen years ago—Professor Kirchhoff, of Heidelberg, who has paid the penalty of his zeal by the almost total loss of sight, presented the world with a physical truth of high generality and great importance. By the aid of the prism—when a number of prisms are combined the instrument is called a "spectroscope"—it was shown that the dark lines which crossed the solar spectrum—the ribbon into which the ordinary white light of the sun is dispersed when it passes through a prism—were absorption bands. Fraimhofer lines, as they are called, could be made in the laboratory by allowing the light of any substances to be analyzed after passing through its own vapor. Metals found on the earth have been detected in the sun and the stars. The fundamental conception of this new study—spectrum analysis—is, that every substance has a mark of its own by which, when it is raised to the luminous point, it can be infallibly detected. There is no such thing as forging signatures here. The marvellous beauty and complexity of these signatures have enraptured immense audiences, while Professors Tyndall, Barker, and Young have recently presented them to their consideration.

IV. In 1858, Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, who was then studying life in the East Indian Archipalago, discovered the principle of "Natural Selection"—that in the struggle for existence the fittest survive. He sent his paper to the Linnæan Society of London, through Sir Charles Lyell. Long before this, Mr. Darwin had thought out the same hypothesis, and written a short paper embodying it. This paper was read to Dr. Hooker and Lyell, but remained unpublished. On the joint recommendation of these naturalists, Darwin prepared a short paper to be published with Wallace's sketch. In the following year, "The Origin of Species, by Means of Natural Selection," made its appearance. Newton's "Principia" hardly achieved in a century such a revolution as "The Origin of Species" has achieved in one-eighth of that period. Its highest praise is found in Dr. Wyville Thomson's statement that, whereas before its publication no naturalist of repute accepted the transformation hypothesis, "there is now scarcely a single competent general naturalist who is not prepared to accept some form of the doctrine of evolution." In 1858, none; in 1873, all.

V. In 1868, just ten years after the Darwin-Wallace discovery, another biographical discovery scarcely less remarkable was made by Professor Wyville Thomson, Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, and Mr. J. Gwyn Jeffrey. It was then shown, and subsequent explorations of the bottom of the sea have verified the earlier results, that the sea down to its lowest depths was fairly alive; that, far from there being any limit below which no living thing could exist, because of the absence of heat and light and the increasing pressure, the bed of the ocean swarms with life. Before proceeding to treat very briefly of this biological discovery, it is worth remarking that these successive extensions of human knowledge made in this generation, show how misplaced are the jeremaids about the decay of thought. Contemporary speculation may be in wrong channels, but no want of power can be detected in its grapplings with the deep questions of nature and life.

Edward Forbes and his fellows on the Zoological Committee of the British Association, had thoroughly explored all marine life in the British seas down to at least 100 fathoms (600 feet) in depth. So thoroughly had they performed their task that more recent investigators have been rewarded by the discovery of a few marine novelties in the habitat explored by them. Professor Sars, of Copenhagen, had dredged in the North Sea to a depth varying from 250 to 450 fathoms and found life. Forbes's researches were prosecuted between 1839 and 1860; Sars's between 1861 and 1868. In the spring of the latter year Dr. Carpenter was on a visit to Professor Wyville Thomson, at Belfast, where both were studying the structure and development of the crinoids. Thomson had long been looking towards the bottom of the sea as the promised land of the zoologist. The kingdom to be conquered was there. He broached the subject to Carpenter, who was then a Vice-President of the Royal Society. It was agreed between the friends that Thomson should write Carpenter a letter urging the Royal Society to request from the Lords of the Admiralty a vessel to make deep sea dredgings during the summer. The Royal Society heartily indorsed the Thomson-Carpenter plan, and the Lords of the Admiralty ordered the Lightning on this special service. In 1869 and 1870, the requests of the Royal Society were repeated, and acceded to by the Admiralty. In the latter years the Porcupine performed dredging service. Finally, in 1872, the Challenger was especially fitted up for a voyage around the world, with the more especial purposes of studying the distribution of marine life at all depths, the temperature of the oceans, and the confirmation of the beds of the respective seas. The Challenger is expected every day at this port from the Bahamas, to which islands she steered after leaving the Azores.

During the years 1868, 1869, and 1870 there were in all six cruises—one in 1868, near the Faroe Islands; three in 1869, the first off the west coast of Ireland, under Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys's more especial superintendence; the second off the west coast of France and in the Bay of Biscay, under the charge of Professor Wyvill Thomson; and the third over the course of 1868, near the Faroe Islands, under Dr. Carpenter's superintendence; and two in 1870, the first from England to Gibralter, under Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, and the second in the Mediterranean Sea, under Dr. Carpenter Dredging was successfully carried on at a depth of more than 2,500 fathoms—about three miles. Nothing tells more forcibly the great place occupied by science in the popular regard than that Carpenter, Thomson, and Jeffreys determined to make a report to the public, as well as reports to the Royal Society and the Admiralty. The difficulties in the way of a joint work were found insuperable, and the duty of acting as "reporter" fell upon Prof. Thomson, whose graphic account was made public in England just before his sailing in the Challenger.—*New York Daily Graphic.*

A Landlord Sold.

Captain S., kept a hotel in the village of M., which—the hotel, not the village—was noted for its poor accommodations and meagre fare. One day a traveler came along called for supper, partook without complaint of the slender repast set before him, paid the half dollar which the captain demanded, and went on his way rejoicing, perhaps. So far nothing remarkable. But in about a week the traveler did what few ever did during the Captain's reign—he came a second time and put up for the night. In the evening, as usual in small towns, a crowd gathered around the bar-room fire conversing upon various subjects, when the Captain began to complain of rats. They were the pest of his life, he said, and he would give anybody five dollars—yes ten—if they would tell him a sure way of getting rid of them.

A dozen remedies were immediately suggested by the loungers. One prescribed poison; another suggested traps; another rat-terriers; while the fourth thought the best way was to singe one and let him go to scare the rest into vacating the premises. But, no; the Captain had tried all these methods in vain. The rats scorned poison, avoided the traps and whippea the terrier. As for the singeing process, the Captain reminded the promulgator of that brilliant idea that old Mrs. Glass' plan for dressing a hare commenced with the important item, "first catch your hare;" and in this case it seemed necessary to begin in the same way. The traveler before mentioned spoke at this juncture.

"If you will given me ten dollars, sir," said he to the landlord, "I'll tell you how to get rid of your rats without fail."

"I'll do it, sir! I'll do it" said the captain, joyfully.

After handing the traveler the money, who insisted on receiving it before imparting the secret he continued:

"Now then, sir, what is your remedy for the pests?"

"Well, sir perhaps you remember that I came along here and took supper with you about a week ago?"

"Yes sir."

"And you charged me fifty cents?"

"Yes, sir, that is my regular price. But what has this to do with rats?"

"I'm coming to it. I paid you for my supper, didn't I?"

"Yes."

"Well, then, all I've got to say is, just set such a miserably poor supper before your rats as you set before me, and charge them fifty cents a head for it, they won't stand it; they'll leave the house in disgust, and never come back."

Who Can Afford It?

If we take a sordid view of the matter, how many persons are there who can afford to drink? Can the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the lawyer and the laboring man? Most of them have little more money than will supply their indispensable physical, intellectual and moral wants. It is plain then they cannot become consumers of strong drinks, without curtailing their necessary supplies of food, raiment, intellectual refreshments and other necessaries. Who, then, can afford to drink? Say you "the rich?" So they can, so far as money is concerned. But is money the only thing expended by the drinker? Ah, no. He alone ought to drink from the ruinous bowl who can afford to incur its moral and physical penalties—to ruin his own character and soul—to impoverish himself, and make cheerless and desolate his fireside—to give shame and sorrow to his father, his mother, his brother and his children,—and finally cast himself into an untimely and unhonored grave. Who is rich enough and heaven-daring enough to do and give all these in exchange fer draughts at the bar of the rumseller? If any, let them drink—let them stand as the body guards of the rumseller before the community, and as hideous spectacles of that degradation which is conceived, born and nurtured in the grog shops. Who can afford to drink? should be sounded through the land as with a trumpet! Can you, young man? Can you, a father and a husband? If any are tempted to enter the temples of Bacchus, let them inquire of the monitor within their own bosoms—"who can afford to drink?"

THE editors and publishers of Maine newspapers having met in convention at Augusta the other day, the Portland Press ventures to affirm that there were gathered the "very wisest and most virtuous little crowd of men, in the seediest of last year's clothes, that ever met at the State capitol."

WOULD that every poor man in the world could know and act upon the maxim of Benjamin Franklin.

A PHILADELPHIA Judge has sent a man to prison for stealing a young lady's photograph from her album.

Outwitting his Neighbor.

Not a great while ago, an Irishman was employed in a village, where he was well known, to dig a well, *pro bono publico*.

The contract was that he was to be paid a certain sum per foot, and warrant a free suppy of water.

At it he went with a will, and his daily progress was intently watched by interested parties.

Early and late he delved down faithfully deep down into the earth, full of confidence in the speedy completion of his labors.

He had reached the depth of about twenty-five feet, and soon to strike water."

Early one morning Pat repaired to the scene of his labor, and, horrible to tell, it had caved in and was nearly full.

He gazed with rueful visage upon the wreck, and thought of the additional labor the accident would cause him.

After a moment's reflection he looked earnestly around, and saw that no one was stirring; then, quickly divesting himself of hat and coat he carefully hung them on the windlass, and speedily made tracks for a neighboring eminence which overlooked the village.

Here, hiding amid the undergrowth, he quietly awaited the progress of events.

As the morning wore on, the inhabitants began to arouse and stir out.

Several were attracted to the well, thinking that as Pat's hat and coat were there, he was, of course below at work.

Soon the alarm was raised that the well had caved, and Pat was in it.

A crowd collected, and stood horrified at the fate of poor Pat.

A brief consultation was held, and soon spades and other implements were brought to dig out the unfortunate man.

To work they went with a will. When one set became wearied with the unusual labor, a dozen ready hands grasped the implements and dug lustily.

Pat quietly looked on from his retreat on the eminence, while the whole village stood around the well and watched with breathless suspense the work go bravely on.

As the diggers approached the bottom, the excitement of the bystanders grew intense, and they collected as near as safety would admit, gazing fearfully down the well.

With great care and precaution the dirt was dug away, and, when the bottom was at length reached, no Pat was to be found.

The crowd, before so anxious, gradually relapsed into a broad grin, which broke forth in uproarious merriment when the veritable Pat walked up, with a smiling countenance, and addressed the crestfallen diggers, who now stood weary and soiled with their labor.

"Be jabers, gentlemen, and it's Patrick Fagan sure that is much obleeged to yees for doin' of that nice little job of work!"

The fact can be better imagined than described, as the most active of the young men slunk off; several low breathed mutterings broke forth that sounded very much like *sold*.

Through the kindly aid of his fellow citizens, Pat soon finished his well, and it remains among the monuments of his genius to this day.

Youthful Depravity.

The Danbury News tells us the following story of sad consequences of boyish mischief:

A rather contemptible trick was played on one of our young clerks Sunday night. He bought a cut-glass bottle of cologne, with a glass stopper and pink ribbon, to present to a young lady he is keeping company with, but on reaching the house he felt a little embarrassed for fear there were members of the family present, and so left the beautiful gift on the stoop and passed in. The movement was perceived by a graceless brother of the young lady who appropriated the cologne for his own use, and refilled the bottle with hartshorn from the family jar, and then hung round to observe the result. In a little while the young man slipped back again into the parlor, where, with a few appropriate words, he pressed it upon the blushing girl. Like the good and faithful daughter that she was, she at once hurried into the presence of her mother, and the old lady was charmed. They didn't put up scent stuff like that when she was a girl; it was kept in a china tea-cup, and it was kept together by samples of the family's hair. But she was very much pleased with it. She drew out the stopper, laid the beautiful petals of her nostrils over the aperture, and fetched a pull at the contents that fairly made them bubble. Then she laid the bottle down and picked up a brass mounted fire-shovel instead, and said she as soon as she could say anything, "Where is that miserable brat?" And he, all unconscious of what had happened was in front of the mirror adjusting his necktie and smiling at himself. And here she found him, and said to him, "O, you are laughing at the trick on an old woman, are you, you wall-eyed?" And then she basted him one on the ear. And he, being by nature more eloquent with his legs than his tongue, hastened from there, howling like mad man, and accompanied to the gate by that brass-mounted shovel. He says he would give everything on earth if he could shake off the impression that a mistake had been made.

Why She Planted Roses.

A blacksmith had in his possession, but under mortgage, a house and piece of land. Like many others, he was at one time fond of the social glass, but was happily induced by a friend to join the temperance society. About three months after, he observed his wife one morning busily engaged planting rose bushes and fruit trees.

"Mary," said he, "I have owned this cot for five years, and yet I have never known you to care to improve and ornament it in this manner."

"Indeed," replied the smiling wife, "I had no heart to do it until you gave up drink. I had often thought of it before but I was persuaded that, should I do it some strangers would pluck the roses and eat the fruit; but now, with God's help and blessing, this cot will be ours and our children may expect to enjoy the produce. We shall pluck the roses and eat the fruit.

A RAW countryman, gazing at a garden in the vicinity of Boston, in which were several marble statues, exclaimed: "Just see what a waste! Here's no less than six scare crows in this ten foot patch, and any one of them would keeep the crows from a five acre lot!"

PRAYER would be thrown away on congressmen—they are preyers themselves—on the public purse.

IF you have a place of business, be found there when wanted.

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Side show—An ear-ring.
Men of colors—Painters.
Pistols were in use in 1544.
He that dies pays all debts.
Joint education—Gymnastics.
A put-up-job—A new building.
Spectacles were invented in 1820.
A tail that never wags—A cart tail.
A smart thing—A mustard plaster.
Slight of hand—"Giving the mitten."
Early potatoes are plenty in Arkansas.
Chicago is to have a floating fire engine.
Nothing is so merciless as offended pride.
Augusta, Ga., has begun to manufacture ice.
Danville is to have a $28,000 school house.
Florida brags of lemons two feet in circumference.
There are symptoms of car shops in Bellefonte.
The cattle disease is increasing in Union county, N. J.
Senator Sumner is still under the care of physicians.
New York will send twenty journalists to the Exposition.
Troy prohibits wooden cornices on buildings within its fire limits.
Four insurgent Arabian chiefs have been executed at Constantine.
The Sultan of Turkey is trying to introduce the stove-pipe hat.
A bank check is one of the most pleasant checks of life.
If you would create something, you must be something.
Difficulties, like thieves, often disappear when we face them.
Misery loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.
Cincinnati clergymen refuse to marry without the cash in hand.
The people of Santiago de Cuba are suffering severely from drought.
There are five women in Iowa who are superintendents of public schools.
Fred Doca, American consul at Manzanillo, was drowned on the 15th inst.
A Buffalo clergyman lately delivered a sermon in easy words of one syllable.
Part of Wilkesbarre came near being drowned out during the recent freshet.
It is easy to look down on others; to look down on ourselves is the difficulty.
Sunbury is becoming quite respectable. It has a floating debt already of $40,000.
An Auburn woman fell dead while threshing her boy for going to the circus.
A break has occurred in the French Atlantic cable, about 230 miles from Brest.
Postal cards have been introduced at Shanghai. Ours will be visible this week.
An advance of ten cents per ton on the whole line of coal is announced in New York.
There is no truth in the report that the Indian chief Cochise is on the war-path again.
The Middleburg *Post* hears good accounts of the growing crops in Snyder county.
Navigation on the lakes and the surrounding rivers and harbors is rapidly opening.
Seventy-five of the New York gas strikers have asked to be re-employed at the old wages.
The famous Spottswood Hotel, in Richmond, Va., was recently sold at auction for $40,000.
The Empire State supports 200,000 paupers, or one pauper to every twenty-three workers.
A New Albany man has two sons and fifteen daughters. He thinks of starting a shirt factory.
England proposes to limit the rate of speed on railways by a legislative rallen tando movement.
The Sultan has sent twenty cases of articles selected from his treasures to the Vienna Exposition.
It is understood that of the insurance on the steamship Atlantic, about $150,000 will fall on London.
The Crispins of Cincinnati are on a strike for "recognition," and nine mills are without workmen.
A decree is published in Cuba returning to loyal wives the embargoed property of their disloyal husbands.
By far the most alarming symptom of the condition of Spain is the progress of dissolution in the army.
Mark Boothly, who killed his wife at Edgeworth, Massachusetts, has surrendered himself to the authorities.
Two of the richest market women in New York are known as "Strawberry Anna" and "Redheaded Jane."
The probabilities are Dominquez will be the next President of Hayti. The Assembly will open on the 20th prox.
At Dearborn, Michigan, a girl of twelve years, was killed by an elder brother, carelessly handling a loaded shot gun.
A New Hampshire girl named Wadsworth is physician to the Sultan of Turkey and his court, at Constantinople.
Governor Kellogg telegraphs the Attorney-General that matters are quiet in Louisiana, with the exception of four or five parishes.
A California firm recently shipped a hundred bales of cotton to Liverpool, being the first consignment of California-grown cotton.
A Connecticut kitten has been born with seven legs and two tails, supposed by many to be specifically related to the cat-o'-nine tails.
A colored farm-laborer, named George Burke, of Collinsville, Ill., in a fit of jealousy, while drunk, chopped off the head and one arm of Maria Bowman, and threw the body into a ravine.
Thirty years ago a man living near La Crosse sold a pair of boots for a gun, traded the gun for a pony, sold the pony for thirty acres of swamp land, and now owns sixty-six city lots, worth $800 each.
An

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, May 7, 1873.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An intelligent, shrewd, active boy, from 16 to 18 years of age, to learn the printing business. He must have a fair English education, a good moral character, and enter into a contract for three years' service. No other desired. Apply at the JOURNAL office.

☞ Hon. H. N. McAllister, of Centre county, Delegate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention, died on the 5th inst.

☞ Daniel Amhiser, who killed Estep, at Williamsburg, was convicted of murder in the second degree.

☞ The public debt statement for April shows a reduction of $2,247,485 coin balance, $76,776,440; currency balance, $2,997,371; coin certificates, $24,-787,400; outstanding legal tenders, $357,-148,962; special deposits of legal tenders, $75,120,000.

"THE REPUBLIC."—The May number of this "Monthly Magazine," devoted to the dissemination of Political Information" is on our table. It is, we believe, the only magazine in the country devoted to politics, and conducted, as it is, with rare ability, will be a valuable acquisition, if not an indispensable one, to the library of every politician and intelligent reader in the country. The contents of the May number embrace the following among other interesting articles: "Shall the Republican Party Live?" "The Farmers' Movement against Railway Oppression;" "Death of Gen. Canby—The Government's Indian Policy;" "Japan;" "The Fisheries;" "The Forty-Third Congress—Parliamentary Reforms;" "An Old Enemy under a New Name;" "Political Information Wanted;" "Living Within One's Means." Two dollars per annum. Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C.

"Captain Jack and his warriors avenge the South by murdering General Canby, one of her greatest oppressors. * * * Keep the ball in motion! Three cheers for the gallant Modocs."

We commend the above extract from the Athens *Georgian*, (says the *Inter-Ocean*) to the consideration of those whose souls are overflowing with commiseration for the victims of Grant's tyranny in the South; unhappy men who were compelled, in pure self-defense, to murder a hundred negroes in Louisiana, a few days since, to demonstrate the dreadful despotism under which they are compelled to live.

It is no answer to say that this fellow is a coward and a fool. There are just enough of such pusillanimous miscreants in the South to make it and keep it a desert; men possessed of a high ambition to kill unoffending negroes whom they hate, and assassinate Northern white men whom they fear, but who are as destitute of courage and honor as they are barren of decency and brains. These are the sort of men who degrade the South, lend an infamous name to their communities, and inspire massacres like that of Grant Parish. Such people deserve to have "carpet-baggers" among them forever, and one is tempted to say the meaner the latter are the better.

MEETING OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The members of the Republican State Central Committee met in Harrisburg, on the 1st inst. A full attendance from the various counties was present, and after a short discussion the committee decided to hold the State Convention on Wednesday, the 13th day of August, in the city of Harrisburg.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Republican party of Pennsylvania have reason to be proud of the manner in which Governor Hartranft has discharged the duties of his office, and the people of the Commonwealth may feel assured that their interests will be fully guarded during his administration.

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee and of the Republican party of Pennsylvania are hereby tendered to the Hon. Russell Errett, chairman, General Bingham, treasurer, and the several secretaries associated with them for the efficient and able manner in which they discharged their arduous duties during the late campaign which resulted so gloriously in the triumph of Republican principles.

Mr. Errett thanked the committee for the flattering notice they had taken of the results of their labors, and hoped they would not burden him with a similar job. The committee then adjourned.

THE POSTAL CARDS,

A new era in the postal system of this country was inaugurated to-day, says the Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* of the 30th ult., in the introduction of postal cards, which is but another form for cheap postage. That the new feature will work advantageously for the people there cannot be a doubt, and it is believed that it will also prove beneficial to the revenues of the Postoffice Department. It comes into active operation with great popularity, for the Department has already on file orders amounting to twelve million cards, which by far exceeds the estimated demand. The cards will be a great convenience to business men, and will create a revolution in the conduct of trade by correspondence. It will have some effect, beyond question, on the telegraph companies, for men who cannot find time to write, seal and post a letter ordering consignments from near home, and who have been using the telegraph wires as a matter of economy, will now use postal cards.

The only fear expressed as to the postal card system is that it may be used by unscrupulous and evil disposed persons to further their animosities, or gratify their revenge. Any one who undertakes to use postal cards as a vehicle for his malice, will find it a hazardous proceeding, for the law will punish with great severity all who so misuse it. It is probable that postal cards will not, to any great extent, be used in this city for a week or ten days, as Pittsburgh is usually among the last cities to be served from the Postoffice Department, for the reason that the Eastern demand is always greater and more pressing.

THE RAILROAD QUESTION IN THIS STATE.

A Pittsburgh contemporary has briefly summed up the important provisions adopted by the Constitutional Convention restricting railroads, as follows:

A free railroad law, and the transfer of passengers and freights from one line to another without discrimination;

All railroad property subject to taxation the same as that of the citizen;

No consolidation of competing or parallel lines;

Railroad companies confined to the business of common carriers, and prohibited from acquiring lands, mining or manufacturing;

No discrimination against the people of our own State in the carriage of freight or passengers;

Railroads declared public highways, open to all citizens, and "fast freight lines," composed of railway officials, prohibited;

All increase of capital stock to be under general law;

Railroads liable for constructive damages for property not actually occupied;

Railroads to have the right to construct and pass cars, over each other's roads, free from unjust discrimination.

These are the leading principles laid down, to be enforced by legislation. To meet the case of any company pleading its charter as a contract with the State, and therefore not impairable by these regulations, it is provided that no railroad shall have any beneficial legislation, under general or special laws, except on condition of the complete acceptance of the provisions of the article. This section met with stronger opposition than any other from the representatives of the great railroad corporations in the Convention, but it was adopted by a large majority.

☞ Gov. Hartranft approved the new Fish Bill on the 23th of April. It is now a law, and in the course of a few weeks at farthest, we suppose, the Commissioners will be appointed. This is one of the wisest exactments that has received the consideration of the Legislature for years.

THE MODOC WAR.

Reconnoitering Parts of Soldiers Drawn Into a Trap and Surrounded—Terribly Fatal Cross Fire from the Savages—Full Details of the Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—A courier just arrived reports another terrible fight with the Modocs, in which nineteen of our men were killed, including Capt. Thomas, Lieut. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, Lieut. Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and twenty-three wounded, including Lieut. Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, and others who are missing.

LAVA BEDS, April 26.—A reconnoissance composed of Battery K and A of the Fourth Artillery, and Company E of the Twelfth Infantry, left camp at 7:30 this morning, proceeding in the direction known to lead to the present Modoc stronghold, Captain E. Thomas of the Fourth Artillery being in command. A dozen or so Warm Spring Indians were expected to co-operate with Capt. Thomas' left. The troops having formed a line of skirmishers, advanced without molestation until they arrived at the foot of the bluff south of the lava beds, having in the meanwhile signaled the camp that no Indians could be found. On reaching the bluff the Modocs opened a severe fire, causing the troops to seek such shelter as they could find in the crevices and chasms, and, as usual, the foe were unseen. The first position became untenable, owing to the fact that the Indians obtained both a cross and enfilading fire, and so exposing the position that up to the present writing, seven o'clock, P. M., only two of the wounded could go to camp. Nine of the wounded, including Lieut. Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, had sought safety in a crevice, which was particularly open to the Modoc fire. Grave doubts exist of their ultimate safety.

So soon as information was received at headquarters relative to the peril of the reconnoitreing troops, aid was at once pushed forward to their rescue, four companies being ordered out—two of cavalry from this camp and two from Col. Mason's. Stretchers for conveying the wounded were forwarded; these latter are returning just now, without having achieved the object for which they were intended. Poor fellows, a bitter cold night at least is before them. It is barely possible, from the character of the enemy concerned, that some of them no longer heeded cold or heat. Their comrades, who from some cause are coming into camp, show plainly by their demeanor their heartfelt sorrow. They feel for them, but they are powerless in the matter. The wounded, so far as can be learned just now, are First Sergeant Clinton, Company E, Twelfth Infantry; private John H. Gifford, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, twice; private John Lynch, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, since dead; private Joseph McLaughlin, Battery K, Fourth Artillery; private Wm. McCoy, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, twice; private Michael Wallace, Battery K, Fourth Artillery, since dead; private Joseph Broderick, Battery A, Fourth Artillery; Lieutenant wright, Twelfth Infantry, reported as dangerously wounded; Lieutenant Harris, Fourt Artillery, struck by a spent ball, but not injured much.

April 27, 5:30 A. M.—A dispatch received from Col. Green, of the Fist Cavalry, who went out with reinforcements yesterday morning, shows the surprise to have been much more complete and terribly fatal than was at first supposed. The dispatch also states that Capt. Thomas and Lieut. A. K. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, are killed, Lieut. Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, is badly, perhaps mortally, wounded, and Lieut. Cranston, also of the Fourth Artillery, is missing. A full list of the killed and wounded cannot now be obtained, but it is known that privates Ward, of Battery K, and Parker Collins, of Battery A, were killed; also, private Boyle, of Company E, Twelfth Infantry, and one other man of the same company. It is supposed the Modocs burned the bodies of the two latter.

In addition to the list given above, Sergeant Robert S. Rermer, of Battery A, and private John Higgins of Battery K, Fourth Artillery, are given as badly wounded.

April 27, 5:00 P. M.—From the second dispatch sent by Colonel Green it appears that there are now collected and awaiting conveyance to camp sixteen men that were killed, including Captain Thomas, Lieut. Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, and eight wounded, including Lieut. Harris, of the Fourth Artillery. These, added to the number of wounded men above cited, show a large percentage of casualties from the small number of men engaged—some sixty or sixty-one.

The Modocs are armed with Spencer carbines and breech-loading muskets. Nor is it a single instance only where one Modoc has been known to have possession of two or more Spencer rifles, enabling him to keep up a rapid fire of shots from his natural or artificial breastwork of rock surface. The ground in many places is torn up by volcanic action, leaving crevices, and these are adaptable to the purposes of either hiding or points of defense. Several instances of soldiers knowing nothing of the topography have come unawares on such fissures, therefore they could not escape. Their positions were confronted with a wily Indian, rifle leveled, finger on the trigger, and death, or at least a dangerous wound, was the result. Too often the cowardly redskin escapes by so many paths known only to themselves.

As a sample of their treachery and cunning it may not be amiss to state that a portion of Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, and Company E, Twelfth Infantry, finding themselves in danger and outflanked, took shelter in a hollow spot, affording a partial cover for some twenty. No sooner had they done so than the Indians who knew and commanded every egress from the cavity at that point, numbered twenty one warriors, detached seven of their numbers on one side, fourteen remaining on the other, opened a cross fire on the poor fellows, who could not show head or hand without certainly being struck. Very few escaped injury; the rest were either killed or wounded. It is next to impossible to ascertain the numbers killed and wounded.

Yesterday Captain McKay reported that his Warm Springs had taken four scalps. This may be the whole or only a portion of the killed, the Modocs being very careful to destroy, as far as possible, all traces of their casualties, burying their dead in the caves. Their wounded are supposed to be hidden in the caves also, as but few of them have been seen so far.

Justice to the memory of the gallant dead compels us to record the following well authenticated facts: When Captain Thomas found himself and his men surrounded by the vindictive foe, true to his nature as a soldier, he sought to cheer his soldiers on to the bitter end, and obtain if possible, life for life or sell their lives dearly, saying, "Men, we are surrounded; we must fight and die like men and soldiers." In his noble efforts to sustain the courage of his small command he was ably seconded by Lieutenat Howe and Lieut. Wright. After receiving his mortal wound he buried his gold watch and chain among the rocks, and emptied his revolver among the enemy before dying.

If living he would also write in terms of well-deserved praise of Lieut. Harris, who, similarly situated as Capt. Thomas, with a portion of his battery K, 4th Artillery, he set an example of bravery and determination to his men by uttering some such sentiments as those already quoted—not that it required such expressions to stimulate the men to deeds of bravery, when every man would willingly have followed either officer wherever he chose to lead; yet they show the mutual confidence existing between them. Since they were to fall, it is a pity they had not been opposed by a worthier foe. Yet it is a mournful consolation that each, Capt. Thomas, Lieuts. Howe and Wright, with their soldiers, met a soldier's death in defense of the government and laws of the country. Of the men killed or wounded it is perhaps sufficient to say they showed their bravery with their blood, the former with their lives, the latter in total or partial disability.

8:30 P. M.—The reinforcements sent out under Col. Green, together with the killed and wounded, are expected momentarily. A heavy rain is now falling, which may be beneficial to the poor wounded men, alleviating their suffering. Their arrival is anxiously looked for by their more fortunate comrades. In camp every preparation is made for their proper reception. When the news of the massacre reached the camp, soldiers who had grown old and grey in the service wept like babies over the fate of their officers and comrades.

April 28, 6 A. M.—Troops with the killed and wounded are returning. In addition to the death list given add First Sergeant Robert S. Romer, Battery A, and private James Rose, Battery K, 4th Artillery, died yesterday. Sergeant Buck, Battery A, came in wounded, not previously mentioned. In many instances it would be difficult to recognize the dead but for some article of dress known to have belonged to them, to such an extent has Indian barbarity defaced the linaments of those killed.

THE MODOC MASSACRE—OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. GILLEM.

WASHINGTON, April 30.

General Sherman received the following last night:

"SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—*To Gen. Sherman*: The following distressing intelligence is just received:

"'LAVA BEDS, April 30.

"'*Major General Schofield, San Francisco*:—On the 26th inst., Major Greene, commanding the camps on the west side of the Lava Beds, ordered Captain Thomas, of the Fourth Artillery, with batteries A and K, of the Fourth Artillery, company E of the Twelfth Infantry, and a party of Warm Spring Indians—about 70 soldiers and 14 Indians—to make a reconnoisance in the southeasterly direction to a point about four miles from camp. The party left camp at 7 A. M., and at 12 M. the party reached the designated point, and were resting. No Indians had been seen. Suddenly the party was fired on by the Indians, when a portion of the command seem to have become panic-stricken, and the organization seemed in a great measure to have broken. The stragglers arrived in camp at about half-past one P. M., Major Greene at once went to the assistance of Capt. Thomas. Arriving at the scene, he found Thomas' command entirely disorganized and scattered

"'Upon searching in the lava chasms, the bodies of Captain Thomas and Lieutenant Howe, of the Fourth Artillery, and Lieutenant Wright, of the Twelfth Infantry, were found. First Lieutenant Arthur Crausston, of the Fourth Artillery, has not been found. He is undoubtedly killed. Lieutenant George Harris and Acting Assistant Surgeon Semig are seriously, though I hope not dangerously, wounded. Thirteen enlisted men were killed and sixteen wounded. All the officers and part of the men remained together and fought like heroes, but the Indians had secured the advantage of the position before being discovered. The remains of the officers go to Yreka to-morrow. The bodies of four warriors have been found at or near the scene of the battle. Captain Mendenhall reports from Burkettsville, and is expected to join on the 30th. The Indians occupy a position on the rocks about four miles from their old caves. It will be impossible to surround them with a force at or on the way to this place. The circumference of the lava beds is about thirty miles. All of it is very much of the same character. General Davis is expected to-morrow.

[Signed] "'ALVIN C. GILLEM,
"'Col. of the First Cavalry.'"

"General Davis started from Yreka for the lava beds this morning.

[Signed] "J. M. SCHOFIELD,
"Major General."

WASHINGTON, April 30.

Official dispatches received at the War Department to-day give full confirmation of the press reports regarding the latest and most terrible features of the campaign against the Modocs. As soon as they were received, Secretary Robeson called upon General Sherman, when a prolonged consultation ensued.

General Sherman had previously expressed the hope that the press reports were exaggerated. He did not believe that our forces had been suprised, and was inclined to denounce the story as told in the morning papers as sensational and untrue. The result of the consultation was a decision to concetrate all the available forces on the Pacifi slope for the support of General Jeff. C. Davis, who has assumed command. This decision, however, is virtually a repetition of the results of previous consultations.

Referring to the possibility of effectually surrounding the Modocs, General Sherman remarked: "There are not troops enough under arms on the continent to accomplish such a purpose. The lava beds are thirty miles in circumference. Atlanta was only five miles, and it was found impossible to surround it with one hundred and fifty thousand men. It is probable that our effective force operating against Captain Jack now numbers about one thousand, including cavalry and artillery, the usefulness of which is greatly impaired by the epizooty now prevailing in the camp."

Letter from India.

CAMP PAUARJAU, NEAR, SHAHJEHAUPORE, INDIA. February 19, 1873.

DEAR JOURNAL:—While your readers are making snow-balls, or gathering around red-hot stoves in order to keep warm, your occasional correspondent is sitting under the shade of a large mango tree just outside of his canvass tent, thinking about the dear friends far away in his native land.

But I imagine some one inquiring, "what are you doing out in camp in midwinter?" Why, dear reader, our midwinter here is very much like your midsummer in America. Peach trees are in full bloom, wheat is out in head, tomatoes are ripe, and green peas are abundant. So you see we have a rather pleasant winter in India. I cannot say so much of our summers. Our mission work is of such a nature as to make it necessary for me to spend part of each cold season in the country, visiting towns and villages.

Pauarjau, where we are now encamped, is a native town of considerable size, about eighteen miles from our home, in Shahjehanpore. We have here a Boys' School in which about fifty boys are receiving instruction in English and Hindostance, and in Scripture truth. We came here in part to examine the school. While I am doing this from day to day Mrs. B. is looking after a small Girls' School which was commenced here last year. These being looked after in the forenoon we have the afternoon for preaching to the poor heathen who gather around us in the streets of the town and adjacent villages. While I am talking to the men and boys Mrs. B. gathers a crowd of half-naked women and children in some mud hut, or often in a mud-walled yard, sings to them of Jesus, and then taking her Hindostance testament reads to them the touching story of Bethlehem's babe, or of the miracle at Bethany; then talks to these long neglected women about Him who came to save us all. She says, "I have seen tears trickling down the dirty cheeks of these poor women while I was singing for them." I generally preach twice a day all through the week, and do not get "preacher's sore throat" very often either. The trouble with many of our preachers at home is they do not preach often enough to keep their throats in preaching order; and others cramp their throats by bending down over a pulpit to read manuscript essays, which they call "sermons," and which their patient, or otherwise, hearers would be glad to see anywhere but in the pulpit.

To-morrow we leave for another large town, nearly thirty miles away, in which we have two schools similar to the ones here, one for boys and another for girls. Do you want to know how we will make the journey? You shall be gratified.—Early in the morning we will have a cup of tea and a slice of toast. Then our affairs being speedily packed will be put, with the tent, on a couple of two-wheeled carts, such as the Patriarchs used. These will be drawn by bullocks, at the rate of two miles an hour. We will leave the carts in care of a native servant, and we, i. e. the Parson, or Padri, as I am called here, his wife and little girl, will get into our buggy, which was made in Carlisle, Pa., and drive to Shahjehaupore in time for late breakfast; stop with another missionary a day, and then drive on to Tilhen, where we will find our tent pitched ready for us.

The JOURNAL reaches me regularly; two copies found their way to my camp last week. J. D. BROWN.

Centaur Liniment.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

New To-Day.

WAGES

For all who are willing to work. Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home or in connection with other business. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester county, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine, send for illustrated circular, to the M'Kee Manufacturing Company, 309 Broadway, N. Y.

THE PARLOR COMPANION.

Every Lady wants one! Every Man ought to have one! Sent on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 195 Seventh Avenue, New York.

BON-TON FLIRTATION SIGNALS.

Sent on receipt of 25 cents. Unique Printing and Publishing House, 56 Vessy street, New York.

THE Beckwith $20 Portable Family Sewing Machine, on 30 Days Trial; many advantages over all. Satisfaction guaranteed, or $20 dollars refunded. Sent complete, with full directions. Beckwith Sewing Machine Company, 862 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. *An important invention.* It retains the Rupture at all times, and under the hardest exercise or severest strain. It is worn with comfort, and if kept on night and day, effects a permanent cure in a few weeks. Sold cheap, and sent by mail when requested, circulars free, when ordered by letter sent to The Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City. Nobody uses Metal Spring Trusses; too painful; they slip off too frequently.

May7,73-eowly.

New To-Day.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

Classification of Merchants in Huntingdon county, by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes for the year 1873.

	Class	Rate		Class	Rate
Alexandria Borough.					
W M Phillips	12	12 50	S Hatfield & Co	11	15 00
C Porter pat med	2	10 00	J. R. Gregory	14	7 00
J H Kennedy	12	12 50			
Barree township.					
H Conover	13	10 00	H Kelher	13	10 00
A Crownover	13	10 00	A Wilson	14	7 00
Brady township.					
Etnier & Foust	10	20 00	W M Dorland	14	7 00
Burnham & M'Donald	13	10 00	A P Burnham	14	7 00
G Metz	14	7 00	G W Thompson & Co Distillery	8	12 50
Broad Top City.					
P Ammerman	14	7 00	A Houck pat med	4	5 00
A Houck	14	7 00	J Hoffman	14	7 00
Carbon township.					
Fisher & Miller	11	15 00	W Brown	14	7 00
Reakirt, Bro & Co	13	10 00	R U Jacob & Co	12	12 50
J F Mears	14	7 00	F Tool	13	10 00
J M Bacon	12	12 50	A Gleason & Co	12	12 50
D F Horton	14	7 00	J J Reed	10	20 00
Cass township.					
Kendig & Hostetter	14	7 00			
Cassville Borough.					
J F Heeton	14	7 00	G M Green	14	7 00
J Henderson	14	7 00	A L Guss	14	7 00
Clay Township.					
T Utley	14	7 00	McGranns & Fitzpatrick	14	7 00
J Henderson	14	7 00			
Cromwell Township.					
Rockhill Iron & Coal Co	11	15 00			
Oneimont Borough.					
G A Heaton	13	10 00	T Thompson	14	7 00
Dublin Township.					
James Cree	14	7 00			
Franklin Township.					
G & J H Shoenberger	14	7 00	A G Ewing	13	10 00
			H A Bathurst	14	7 00
Hopewell Township.					
J F Shirley & Bro	14	7 00	D Weaver	14	7 00
Huntingdon.					
O Cunningham	10	20 00	D S Africa	14	7 00
Denny & M'Mutrie	10	20 00	Fisher & Sons	11	15 00
A B Flood	14	7 00	H Greenburg	14	7 00
N B Corbin	13	10 00	D P Gwin	12	12 50
J. Cunningham	12	12 50	Buchanan & Son	14	7 00
R Langdon	14	7 00	Z Yeater	13	10 00
D A Nye	14	7 00	William Lewis Book Store	14	7 00
J Reed & Sons Drugs &c	1	50 00	William Lewis Groceries	13	10 00
Wallace & Clement	14	7 00	J A Brown	13	10 00
H S Wharton	9	25 00	A R Stewart & Co	12	12 50
E. J. Greene	14	7 00	G W Swartz	14	7 00
Wm Africa	14	7 00	W L Bricker & Bro	12	12 50
W L Bricker	14	7 00	N C Decker	13	10 00
J C Blair	12	12 50	Henry & C.	8	30 00
Benj Jacobs	13	10 00	J Hagy	13	10 00
Geo. Schafer	14	7 00	E C Summers & Co	12	12 50
J C Miller	14	7 00	Glazier & Bro	11	15 00
Smucker & Brown	12	12 50	Brown & Tyhurst	12	12 50
Franciscus Hardware Co	11	15 00	A Etnier	11	15 00
A P W Johnston pat med	12	10 00	M Letterhoof	14	7 00
B F Douglass	14	7 00	S P Wensel	14	7 00
Aaron Stewart	14	7 00	S W Culem	14	7 00
Jacob Africa	14	7 00	Martin Morton	14	7 00
Henry Letter Billiards 2 tables		40 00	Port & Fridley	14	7 00
James Port	14	7 00	J R Carmon	13	10 00
H Roman	13	10 00	Mrs M Smearman	14	7 00
S S Smith	14	7 00	J H Westbrook	14	7 00
S S Smith pat med	3	10 00	J Leister	14	7 00
Jackson Township.			Mrs M Hanegar	14	7 00
J M Smith & Son	13	10 00	Miss E Africa	14	7 00
McBurney & Nephew	13	10 00	W H Harper	13	10 00
Geo E Little	13	10 00	Neilson & Co	7	40 00
Lincoln Township.			" pat med	6	8 00
Simon Cohn	15	10 00	A B Cunningham & Co	12	12 50
Morris Township.					
T C Waite	13	10 00	Isett & Thompson	11	15 00
Wm Davis	14	7 00	J K Templeton	12	12 50
E W Graffius	13	10 00			
Mapleton Borough.					
A W Swoope	13	10 00	J Hamilton	14	7 00
J Bowman	12	12 50			
Mount Union Borough.					
Blair & Appleby	11	15 00	A Eberman	14	7 00
F D Stevens	12	12 50	B F Douglass	14	7 00
Miller & Black	12	12 50	Geo W Lukens	14	10 00
T H Adams	11	15 00	G Wolf	12	12 50
Orbisonia Borough.					
T R Orbison	13	10 00	M S Starr & Co	12	12 50
W H Miller	13	10 00	Wm Robertson	14	7 00
Oneida Township,					
B Green	14	7 00			
Penn Township.					
J G Boyer	14	7 00	F Hoover	14	7 00
J M W Heaton	14	7 00	J Dell	14	7 00
W E Spang	14	7 00	Grove & Poightal	14	7 00
G B Brumbaugh	14	7 00			
Porter Township.					
Dorris & Co	11	15 00			
Shirley Township.					
H S Smelker	14	7 00	J P Davis	14	7 00
A W Gilliland	14	7 00			
Shirleysburg.					
W H Brewster	13	10 00	W A Fraker	12	12 50
J A Kerr	13	10 00			
Springfield Township.					
J C Brewster	14	7 00	D Locks	14	7 00
Shade Gap Borough.					
J A Shade	4	5 00	W C Swan	14	7 00
H R Shearer	14	7 00	H C Zeigler	14	7 00
J C Roddy	14	7 00			
Tell Township.					
J A & J M Blair	13	10 00	Samuel Parson	14	7 00
Three Springs Borough.					
Stevens Bro's.	13	10 00	Covert & Heck	13	10 00
R Ashman	13	10 00			
Tod Township.					
Chilcoat & Cook	14	7 00	L Flanegan	14	7 00
Union Township.					
J Saner	14	7 00	H Quarry	14	7 00
Warriorsmark Township.					
Thompson & Detrick	12	12 50	C L Addlemen	12	12 50
" " pat med	4	5 00	D Rebold	14	7 00
A P Owens	14	7 00	J M Mattern & Bro	12	12 50
L Clabaugh pat med	4	5 00	J W. Dunwiddie medicines	3	10 00
Walker Township.					
G W States	13	10 00	J Douglass Agt	14	7 00
West Township.					
J M Oaks & Co	13	10 00	J Cresswell & Sons	12	12 50
J M Oaks	11	15 00			
J M Stewart med	2	30 00	J Obern	13	10 00
J C Walker	11	15 00	C B Myton	13	10 00
			Samuel Trontwine	13	10 00

The above is the corrected statement after the appeal held at Huntingdon, on May 1, 1873. Any person who believe themselves improperly assessed and were not noticed of the above, will be heard by sending an affidavit to that effect to me on or before the 24th inst., at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county, Pa.

G. W. CORNELIUS,
Mercantile Appraiser.

NOTICE.—By an act passed the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, it is the duty of the County Treasurer to sue out all licenses not lifted on or before the first of July. Seventy-five cents fees will be charged in addition to the amount of license.

A. W. KENYON,
May7,'73. County Trearsurer.

NOTICE TO TAXABLES.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon County will attend at the time and place specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Militia Taxes:

Huntingdon, East Ward, June 2d and 3d.
Huntingdon, West Ward, June 4th and 5th.
Juniata, Hawn's School House, June 6.
Oneida, Warm Springs, June 7.
Orbisonia, House of A. Carothers, June 10.
Cromwell, House of A. Carothers, June 11.
Shirleysburg, Leas' Store, June 12.
Shirley, Leas' Store, June 13.
Tell, Nossville, June 17.
Dublin and Shade Gap, Shade Gap, June 18.
Springfield, Meadow Gap, June 19.
Clay and Three Springs, Three Springs, June 20.
Brady, Mill Creek, June 23.
Mapleton, June 24.
Mt. Union, June 25.
Union, Sheridan School House, June 27.
Carbon, Dudley, June 29.
Broad Top City, July 1.
Tod, Eagle Foundry, July 2.
Cassville and Cass, July 3d and 4th.
Coalmont, July 7.
Hopewell, Cove Station, July 8.
Lincoln, Coffee Run, July 9.
Penn, Marklesburg, July 10.
Walker, M'Connellstown, June 11.
Birmingham, July 14.
Warriorsmark, July 15.
Franklin, Franklinville, July 16.
Morris, Waterstreet, July 17.
Porter, Alexandria, July 18.
Henderson, Union School House, July 21.
Barree, Saulsburg, July 22.
Jackson, M'Alevy's Fort, July 23.
West, Wilsontown, July 24.
Petersburg, July 25.
Alexandria, July 28.

A. W. KENYON,
County Treasury.
Treasurer's Office, May 7, '73-3t.

NOTICE TO REMOVE FISH BASKET.—Whereas, by an act of Assembly, entitled an act for the protection of Salmon, Black Bass and other food fishes newly introduced, or to be introduced into the rivers Delaware and Susquehannah and their tributaries, for the protection also of closses against unlawful fishing, and to prevent the introduction of predatery fishes into trout streams, and for other germane purposes." Approved twenty-fourth day of May, 1871, the Sheriffs of the counties having jurisdiction, are directed to order the dismantling of fish baskets, kiddles, &c., and whereas information has reached me that a fish basket exists in the Juniata river, at the Waterstreet Dam, county of Huntingdon, I therefore declare the said basket a common nuisance, and hereby notify the owner or owners thereof, that if not removed or dismantled in ten days the same will be removed or dismantled as directed by the afore mentioned act.

AMON HOUCK,
May7-2t. Sheriff.

ORPHANS COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—(*Estate of George Hallman, deceased.*) By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1873,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT in Wilsontown, bounded by the public roads, and lots of William Quinn, John Gregory, and James Myton. The lot contains FOUR ACRES, more or less, and has thereon a two-story Frame Dwelling House and out-buildings.

Terms of Sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of sale at August Court, when deed will be made; the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest; the whole to be secured by the judgment bonds of the purchaser.

WILLIAM LAIRD,
Administrator of George Hallman, dec'd.
Alexandria, May 7, 1873-4t.

New To-Day.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.

The law of December 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to

SPECIAL TAX,

to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business,

A STAMP

denoting the payment of said Special Tax before commencing business.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
and on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
and for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first-class, (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (2 horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (1 horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, May 7, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Plant trees.

Butter is scarce.

May parties are in season.

Advertise in the JOURNAL.

Bare-footed urchins are visible.

On the fly—Robins and blue birds.

Healthy—Our advertising columns.

"Boss" Africa has a neat show case.

The beauties of Broad Top—Nos. 24 and 25.

Several new houses are going up at Barree station.

Spring bonnets were at church in force on Sunday last.

The sewer on Allegheny street is progressing finely.

We publish the Mercantile Appraisers list in another column.

Our Paul was relieved of two mammoth molars on Saturday last.

New goods in market. For particulars consult our advertising columns.

Louis Richter has opened a shop in the corner room of the JOURNAL building.

Lewistown has the cleanest streets of any town in the central portion of the State.

Marklesburg has a boy that is between nine and ten years of age and weighs 140 pounds.

A new coat of paint is being put on the rustic iron fence in front of the Catholic church.

Over a thousand hotels in the State have closed since the election on the license question.

The foundation for the Keystone Broom Factory is completed and ready for the brick work.

It will be fashionable for both sexes during the coming summer to carry umbrellas—when it rains.

Mr. James A. Brown is putting up an iron fence on Washington street with a press brick base.

Asahel Hight has been appointed street Commissioner. This is considered an excellent appointment.

Conductor Church is the best named man on the P. R. R. He has such a meek and sanctified look about him.

The Huntingdon County Sabbath School Convention will be held Wednesday and Thursday, June 4th and 5th.

A stump-puller ought to thrive at almost any point between Tyrone and Altoona. "It's darned stumby up there."

Farmers have been able, up to this time, to get out comparatively little oats. The crop will, quite likely, be short.

Huntingdon county had in 1870 324 manufacturing establishments, the valuation of whose products was $2,319,152.

The claims of the workmen, who brought suits against the contractors of the East Broad Top Railroad, have been satisfied.

Thursday last was the last day for paying enrolment tax. We wonder how many little "Williams" were left to die.

The new Council have gone to work in good earnest. The sidewalks must be repaired and crossings laid where ever necessary.

Dr. J. T. Black, of Mt. Union, has a great aversion to cancer. When asked whether he can cure it he always says: "I *can, cer.*"

The wheat through Woodcock Valley looks well, and promises an abundant crop. The peach trees are reported nearly all frozen.

The Station House, at Barree Iron Works, on the P. R. R. was burned down lately. The loss of the company does not exceed $100,000.

The sun came to time on Sunday last and has been able to be out the greater part of the time since. We welcome his genial countenance.

The P. R. R. is going to cut off the end of the mountain at Tyrone to enable the good citizens of that place to enlarge their already extended boundaries.

The presence of a couple of live editors, in Bedford, a week or two ago, had a tendency to stir up the local of the *Gazette*. Wh-e-w! how he makes things pipe!

The good people of the village of Marklesburg are elated over an improvement in progress in their midst—Mr. E. D. Beatty is erecting a new Blacksmith shop.

It is reported that the Council have declared the old stable belonging to the Farmers' Hotel, situated on the East corner of Fourth and Washington streets, a nuisance.

Foster, who died from injuries mentioned last week, had $5,000 insurance in the Continental Life of Hartford. This is the first loss this company has sustained in this section.

Rev. J. W. Planet, in all probability, will accept a call from the Apollo church in Armstrong county, about twenty-five miles from Pittsburg where he will succeed the Rev. Dr. J. Winter.

A gentleman, who has lately made the tour of the county, assures us that he never saw the grain look better. The prospects for a good crop were never surpassed in all parts the county.

We peeped in the sanctum of Hackett and J. Todd of the *Tribune*, the other day, but both these "talyented" scribes were out hunting up blood and thunder. How do you get through the mud? Laws presarve us!

Dr. James King, a resident of Pittsburg, recently Surgeon General under Gov. Curtin, and formerly of Hollidaysburg, had his leg broken at the hip one day week before last by being thrown from a buggy.

The whiskey establishment, in this place, has closed up and is going to take its departure for Maryland. Constable Edwards settled the little job by a prosecution and the compromise is satisfactory.

The *Times* is down on the people of Mt. Union for frequenting the depot at the arrival of trains. What is there wrong about this? Nothing that we can see. Go to the depot whenever you feel like it.

Germany Valley hasn't got over the destruction of their "preserves and pickels" eaten by the Mt. Union people at a sale in the early spring. Mt. Union proposes to take up a collection, on the 4th of July next, to pay for them.

They light up the Good Templars' Lodge in Mt. Union, with fluid lamps. A few nights ago the room was set on fire by one of these unsafe vessels and things looked lively for a minute or two; fortunately the *Times* threw cold water on the movement and it expired.

Mr. Samuel Foster, of Ironsville, whom we noticed last week as having had his foot injured by a train of cars while on his way home from Tyrone on Saturday night, died from his injuries on Wednesday evening last. His remains were interred in this place on Friday last.

Petersburg was christened by Peter Shoenberger. This accounts for the Peter. One of the streets was named St. Peter. Who would have thought that that old man was anxious to hand his name down to posterity as a Saint. He no doubt expected to be the iron man's patron saint.

The Council has had the mud shoveled up on Penn street and now they are like the fellow who won the elephant at a raffle—they don't know what do with it. There is quite enough of stuff to fill up all the trestles on Broad Top if they were only a little more convenient. They will have a big time shoveling West Huntingdon.

The following Furnaces are in Huntingdon county, viz: Mill Creek, Edward A. Greene & Co.; Barree, G. Dorsey Greene & Co.; Huntingdon, G. & J. H. Shoenberger; Juniata Iron Works, S. & B. R. Hatfield; Pennsylvania, Lyon, Stewart & Co.; Greenwood, (two) Logan Iron and Steel Co. and Rock Hill, Rock Hill Iron and Coal Co.

James Horton opened up a vein of coal on the summit of the mountain midway between Hopewell and Riddlesburg, a week or two ago, containing two seams known as the twins, the one contains 6 feet and the other 7 feet 3 inches of coal. It must be an irregular deposit. It is the first coal that has been discovered in this immediate locality.

Frequently bills and posters which persons have, at considerable expense, printed and stuck up are torn down, by mischivous boys and others, before the object for which they were stuck up has been accomplished. If we are not mistaken there is an old act of assembly imposing a salutary penalty for this kind of mischief. It should be enforced.

Ten new passenger cars were standing at the Altoona shops the other day. Allah be praised! The passengers on this road are at last to have something better than stock cars for their accommodation. And when they are put on the route we do hope the employees will be instructed to wash them out and air them at least once a month. It is such a luxury to go into a clean car especially when it is not a Pullman.

Capt. Adams' lecture detailing his explorations of the Colorado river, and the many hardships which he endured and the dangers that he braved, was one of the most instructive and thrilling delivered here since Du Chaillu favored us, and yet there were hardly enough of persons in attendance to make up a respectable Bible class. Evidently a great many people in Huntingdon do not want to learn anything. They can never get above a negro show or a lecture on mesmerism.

[Reported by J. F. SCHOCK.]

COURT PROCEEDINGS: FIRST WEEK.—Fred. Klepser Ex., &c., of Wm. Enyeart vs. Jackson Enyeart. Brown & Bailey for Plff., Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for Deft. This was an issue, directed by the Court, to determine how much, if any, of several judgments that Wm. Enyeart, in his lifetime, held against Jackson Enyeart, remained unpaid. A jury was called who found for the Defendant, thereby satisfying the judgments.

Eli Sankey for use vs. Martin Walker. Brown & Bailey for Plff., Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming Deft. Being an action in debt which was brought to August Term, 1862, it was continued, by consent, hereafter to be placed on the list as if brought to January Term, 1873.

Lowell Shumway, surviving partner of W. A. & L. Shumway vs. James Dunn. Mattern for Plff., Petriken & Massey for Deft. This is an Alias Scire Facias to revive a judgment, and was continued, by consent, to be placed on the list hereafter as if brought to January Term, 1873.

J. Crawford Wallace vs. G. & J. H. Shoenberger. Petriken, Massey and Stevens for Plff., Brown & Bailey for Deft. Summons in assumpsit, the trouble springing from some book accounts. Defendants claimed a set-off to the plaintiffs' demand. The verdict was for three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and eighty-six cents in favor of defendants.

Jacob & Withington for use vs. John G. Stewart and wife. Lovell for Plff., Brown & Bailey for Deft. Summons in assumpsit. Settled amicably by the parties before it was called for trial.

Jacob Hoffman vs. John Bare. Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for Plff., Woods & Williamson for Deft. Summons in case. The facts are: Defendant built a large tannery at Mt. Union and afterward sold it to plaintiff. Defendant then proceeded to build a second tannery near the first. He laid pipes and carried off to his tannery a portion of the water from the stream that supplied plaintiff's tannery.—Plaintiff alleges that there was but a limited supply of water in the first instance, and by taking away from his tannery a part of that supply the defendant has done him great damage. This case was tried at November Term last, and the verdict was for the plaintiff. A new trial was granted on the ground that the plaintiff had attempted to improperly influence one of the jurors after he was sworn. At this term leave was given to plaintiff, by the Court, to file an amended declaration upon which the defendant pleaded surprise, and the case was continued, to be placed on the second week's list for August Term next.

F. B. Reese & Co., vs. A. B. Franks. Woods & Williamson for Plff., Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for Deft. Appeal by defendant. Continued, by consent, and hereafter to be placed on list as if brought to January Term, 1873.

SECOND WEEK.—Rose M. Herron and Gen. A. P. Wilson's heirs vs. David Blair. Petriken & Massey, Speer and Derris for Plffs., J. S. Blair and Scott & Brown for Deft. This was an action in ejectment to recover the possession of some coal lands, in Carbon township. It seems that Jacob Cresswell had laid a warrant for these lands in 1853, and plaintiffs claimed title from and under him, while the defendant claimed title from Catherine Broadstone, who made a settlement upon, and an improvement of, the same lands in 1851, and afterwards conveyed the disputed property to defendant by her deed. Plaintiffs admitted an improvement, but alleged that Catharine Broadstone had not laid her claim to the whole 23 acres; but that her improvement consisted of about three or four acres immediately surrounding the house she had built, and that their writ did not include this. The case was long and very close, and also ably conducted, our best legal talent being employed upon it. The jury, after remaining out all night, came in next day with a verdict for defendant. The same case had been tried the first time eleven years before to the very day, and there now being two verdicts to the same effect, the cause is concluded, at least in this Court.

Samuel R Douglas for use vs H. S. Wharton. Woods & Williamson and Petriken for Plff., Brown & Bailey and Speer for Deft. Summons in debt upon a promissory note for $1,000 given in 1865, by defendant, to W. H. Woods, Peter M. Bare et. al., and by them indorsed to P. M. Bare, and by him indorsed to the plaintiff in this action. Defendant and P. M. Bare were engaged in business in partnership, and defendant alleged that on a settlement of their business P. M. Bare would be indebted to him in a considerable amount—He claimed this indebtedness as a set off to the note, or a part of the face of the note, and to avail himself of this defence defendant endeavored to have the partnership business opened; but the Court ruled that this could not be allowed in this form of action and would only be proper in an action of account render. The Court then instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff, which they did, in the sum of $1,479. A motion and reasons for a new trial were then filed by the counsel for defendant.

Edward Williams vs. The Adams Express Company. Woods & Williamson for Plff., Petriken & Massey for Deft. Summons in assumpsit. Edward Williams is a colored man, who, in the year 1865, enlisted in the U. S. army, going from Porter township, which paid him a bounty. His wife resided in Alexandria. After he received his bounty the plaintiff enclosed $175 of it in the usual way to send by Express to his wife at Alexandria.—The envelope was first addressed to his wife, in care of Christian Harnish; afterwards the name of Mr. Harnish was erased, and that of Wm. Moore, of Alexandria, substituted in its place. With this address it was delivered to the Adams Express Company, who, instead of giving it to Mrs. Williams or Mr. Moore, delivered it to Mr. Harnish without a written order from Mrs. Williams. Mr. Harnish failed to pay the money over to plaintiff's wife, and therefore this suit. This was the plaintiff's statement of the case. The defendant claimed that the money was delivered to Mr. Harnish by order of Mrs. Williams. The jury, after being out a short time, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for $260.45.

Margaret A. Crownover vs. George P. Wakefield. Brown & Bailey for Plff., Petriken & Massey for Deft. This was an action to recover a small yearly amount which plaintiff claimed defendant was bound, by an implied promise, to pay her as the widow of Thomas Crownover, dec'd., she being, as his widow, entitled to dower in a tract of land sold by order of Orphans' Court to William A. Logan. The plaintiff alleged that at the time of the sale notice was given to the purchaser that the land was subject to the payment of dower, and that thus far the tenants of said land had continued to pay her yearly the sum of about $13 as dower. The property was again sold at Orphans' Court sale and was purchased by one Mr. Withington, who afterwards sold it to defendant. Withington and Wakefield refused to pay the widow Crownover's claim for dower and she sued to recover it. The Court ruled that defendant was not liable in this form of action, and directed the jury to find for the defendant. A special verdict for the defendant was accordingly given.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Adam Speck et. al. Musser for Plff.. Petriken & Massey and Woods & Williamson for Defts. Scire Facias on forfeited recognizance of bail. Rule pending to show cause why forfeiture of recognizance should not be taken off, and therefore this case continued.

Evaline Booher's use vs. William Booher. Brown & Bailey for Plff., Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for Deft. Summons in trespass on the case sur slander. Settled per paper filed. Defendant confessing judgment to plaintiff for the sum of $200.

Harrison Couch vs. Thomas Knode. Musser for Plff., Brown & Bailey for Deft. Plaintiff suffered a non suit to be entered.

Andrew Decker vs. Rebecca Gorsuch et. al. Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for Plff., P. M. & M. S. Lytle for Deft. This was an action for trespass for killing a hog owned by plaintiff. The beating and abuse which caused the death of the animal was alleged to have been done by Henry McClure, one of the defendants, he being the hired hand of Joshua Gorsuch and Rebecca Gorsuch, the other defendants, and further it was alleged that at the time of the beating Rebecca was present, and permitted it to be done by her employee, thus making herself liable for his act. Evidence was conflicting. The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $30.

David Newingham's Executor vs. A. P. Wilson's Admr. This was a Scire Facias upon a mortgage, the dispute being as to the amount due. A check, which was drawn payable to Newingham's Executor, was found among Gen. Wilson's papers, and the check having been cashed, his Administrator claimed credit for it; but the jury, in a short time after leaving the box, returned, finding for the plaintiff the whole amount claimed—$761.69.

John G. Ritter vs. John Houck et. al. Blair and Petriken for Plff, Cremer and Speer for Defts. An action in ejectment to recover a house and lot in Petersburg. Plaintiff claimed as the husband of Rebecca Ritter, dec'd., in whom the title to this property was vested.—Defendant claimed under a deed from Rebecca Ritter to James Walls. The deed was that of a married woman without her husband being joined and on the ground of such deed conveying no title, the Court instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff the land described in the writ. A motion and reasons for a new trial filed by defendants.

Joseph Douglas vs. Daniel Megahan and wife. Mattern for Plff., Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for Defts. Scire Facias to revive a judgment against defendants. It did not go to trial, as the defendants confessed judgment for $85.63.

Mordecai Henry vs. The Township of West. Musser and Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for Plff., Petriken & Massey for Deft. This was a summons in trespass on the case to recover the value of a horse belonging to plaintiff which was injured by reason of its stepping upon a piece of slab, causing it to fly up and stab the horse, from which injury it died, the accident happening upon the public road.—The plaintiff alleged that as there was a bad place in the road, along or near Globe Run, the supervisors ordered it to be repaired by placing slabs in it so as to make a sort of corduroy road; that the slab which caused the injury was one of the same slabs put there by order of the supervisors; that the supervisors knew the road was in an almost impassable condition, but that they refused to make repairs, and that by their neglect his horse was lost. The rights of the public and the liabilities of supervisors were pretty freely discussed during this trial, making it one of the most interesting civil cases tried for some time.—The jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars.

Dr. Henry Orlady vs. Joseph Johnston.—Musser for Plff., Speer, McMurtrie & Fleming for Deft. Case settled upon defendant's confessing judgment for $795.52, with interest from date; plaintiff to file no bill of costs.

William Gutshall vs. B. Stevens. Madden for Plff., Simpson & Armitage for Deft. Continued, by consent, the costs to abide the result, and hereafter to be placed on the list as if brought to this term.

Those interested are invited to call and see the stock of Ladies' Dress Goods, of all kinds and prices, offered by Glazier & Bro. 3t

DECORATION DAY.—The following order has been issued by the Grand Army:

Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, No. 1408 Chestnut Street. General Orders, No. 37. Philadelphia, April 23d, 1873. In accordance with our rules and regulations, Friday, May 30th, will be observed as a Memorial Day for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise Decorating the Graves of Comrads who died in defence of their country during the late Rebellion, or who have since passed away. Citizens generally, Military and Civic Associations, Churches and Sunday-Schools should be invited to partisipate, and in places where there are no Posts of the Grand Army, it is hoped that the Citizens will join together for this purpose, that fitting services may be held in every Churchyard or Cemetery where our dead heroes sleep.

The manner of conducting these services is optional with Posts, but those desiring it, can obtain copies of the form of ceremonies, as furnished last year by making immediate application to the A. A. G.

Attention is especially invited at this time to the recommendation from National Headquarters last year, "that flowers and shrubs be planted at each grave, in order that when we are gone, the season, in their ceaseless round, may in our stead, adorn the sleeping places of our Comrades."

By Order of
R. B. BEATH,
Commanding Department.
C. L. GREENE, A. A. G.

New shades in Summer Poplins, Black Alpaccas and Lustres, in all qualities, Black Silk, Linen Suitings, Percales, &c., at Glazier & Bro's. [my7-3t

The business of J. H. Kennedy, merchandizing, at Alexandria, will now be carried on it the name of Kennedy & Hatfield. Thankful for past favors they solicit a continuance of he same.

A fine assortment of Summer Shawls and Black Thibet Shawls, for sale at Glaziers'. 3

A HORRIBLE CRIME!—FOUR NEGROES ASSAULT AND OUTRAGE A LITTLE COLORED GIRL!—Between eight and nine o'clock, on Sunday evening, William Warther, Fred. Steinhoff and R. A. Beck, while passing down Washington street, between Second and Third, heard a sharp, shrill out-cry, as of some one in mortal agony and trepidation, apparently issuing from the little brick school house yard in the rear of the Court House. At this moment they saw an individual running from them. Listening a moment they thought they heard a scuffle between two persons inside of the yard and a suppressed shriek. They entered the yard, and were confronted by three negroes, the fourth having fled on their approach, who were holding and struggling with a small negro girl named Malissa Dennison, a daughter of a widow woman residing up Woodcock Valley. Two of the negroes remaining fled precipitately, while the third was seized by Mr. Warther, who with heroic fortitude, held on to him until he lodged him safely in jail. This culprit gave the names of the other offenders to Chief of Police Westbrook, and by twelve o'clock two more were arrested. The fourth has not been arrested. The names of the perpetrators of this infamous outrage are John Bell, Joseph Yaw, Webster Thomas and David Gantz. The little girl was enticed from the residence of her employer, James H. Boring, Esq., by telling her that her mother had come to town and was stopping at Mosy Jackson's, and had sent for her to come and see her at that place, and when she was passing the school house they seized her and dragged her into the yard and outraged her. A hearing was had, on Monday morning last, before Esquire Swoope, and the rascals were marched off to limbo in default of bail.

LOOK HERE!—James E. Port, successor to A. B. Flood, has just received a large and fresh supply of Tobaccos, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., which he will sell as low as city prices. Please call and examine, at No. 105 Fourth street, near the Union Depot. [m7-2w

LIVES OF THE GOVERNORS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—James K. Simon Subscription Book Publisher, No. 29 South Sixth Street Philadelphia, Pa., has just published a work under the above title, by Maj. Wm. C. Armor, of the Executive Department of the State.

It is a very handsome octavo volume, of about 540 pages, including the portraits,—29 in number very finely executed—printed on fine white paper with large clear-faced type, and bound in the best style.

It contains the lives of the Governors of the State from its earliest settlement, carefully compiled, free from partisan hate or slanderous allusions engendered by political warfare. In addition to the biographical sketches, there is a complete epitome of the history of the State from it origin to the present time, which is a valuable feature.

It is divided into five parts. The first is taken up with the early settlement of the State, and the lives of the Dutch and Swedish Governors. The second includes the period of the Proprietary Government with sketches of the Colonial Governors. The third is occupied with the era of the Revolution, and memories of the lives of the Presidents of Pennsylvania. The fourth embraces the events of the War of 1812 and the "Buckshot War," and contains the biographies of the Governors of the Commonwealth under the Constitution of 1790. The fifth outlines, the rise and fall of the Rebellion, and comprises the lives of the Governors under the Constitution of 1838.

Agents wanted for the sale of the work in Huntingdon County. Address as above.

Muslin by the piece Sheetings, Shirtings, Table Linens, Toweling, &c., at low figures, at Glazier & Bro's. [my7-3t

THE COLORADO RIVER REGION.—Capt. Samuel Adams gave a very instructive lecture, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening of last week, on his explorations of the Colorado river and the region drained by it. The Captain spent five years and upwards in this region and he demonstrated beyond a doubt that this noble river is navigable for a distance of seven hundred and twenty miles, without scarcely any obstruction, and by the judicious outlay of a few thousand dollars it could be made navigable for a much greater distance. For many miles and at many places the river is walled in by great canons rising perpendicularly thousands of feet above the level of its surface. The scenery, as described by the Captain, is supremely grand.

The region drained by this great river is represented by him to be thirteen times greater than the State of New York and to contain great parks or valleys and the richest mineral region in the United States. Here he found the ruins of cities, which were built by some intelligent people, unknown to us, thirteen miles in length and hundreds of miles of canals. The Captain made a full report of his wonderful discoveries to the Government in 1869, and yet not a single farthing, he alleges, has been paid him by the powers that be for all his hair-breadth escapes and valuable information. It is high time that the services of this gentleman were recognized.

Try those "Fast Horse" Segars at James E. Port's. They are tip-top. [m7-2w

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—Hartslog Lodge, No. 286, I. O. of O. F., at a regular meeting, April 26th, 1873, adopted the following preamble and resolution unanimously:

WHEREAS, Death having come suddenly in our midst, and God, in his mysterious providence, having come very near our hearts in removing from us, our beloved brother, DAVID ROSS, who had lately become a member of our Order, but who had, nevertheless, endeared himself to us, by his fidelity to its principles; and while we bow submissively to the will of our Heavenly Father, we desire to express our deep feelings of sorrow, occasioned by his sudden death, therefore

Resolved, That in this afflictive dispensation of Providence, we are reminded of the uncertainty of life and the necessity of preparing for that life which is eternal; and, that we so live that, when death shall come, we may go home with the assurance, that eternal rest and peace will be ours.

Resolved, That while we extend our heartfelt sympathies to the relatives of our departed brother, we offer them consolation by bidding them look to Him, who heals all sorrowing hearts; and that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of our departed brother.

N. ISENBERG,
C. GRAFUS,
CHAS. PIPER,
} Committee.

COVE STATION, May 2, 1873.

MR. EDITOR:—I want you to inform me where the County Surveyor has his office, or where he lives. I can't find out; though I have looked over all the county paper. Yours truly,

JOSEPH EDWARDS.

[We cannot inform Mr. Edwards where the good gentleman he inquires after keeps his office. We hope somebody may call the Surveyor's attention to Mr. Edwards, note as Mr. Wilson does not take the JOURNAL. We suppose that there is not enough money in the office to admit of his doing so.]

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
for the weekending May 3, 1873	9752
Same date last year	6878
Increase for week	2874
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	163,171
Same date last year	94,818
Increase for year 1873	68,353

William Warther & Fred. Steinhooff, House, Sign and Fresco Painters, do graining, calcining, paper hanging, and everything belonging to their branch of business. Shop opposite the JOURNAL office. Give them a trial. [m7-4t

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned from the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

THE daily product of weighing machines by the renowned Fairbanks Scale Company, in 1872, would make a load for sixteen strong horses.

A responsible person wishing an Estey Cottage Organ can procure one, at one half cash and the balance in nine or twelve months. Apply to Box 234, Huntingdon, Pa. [tf.

Buy your Wall Paper, Window Shades, Books and Stationery at Langdon's Book Store. It is the cheapest store of the kind in town. tf.

Go to Henry & Co.'s and buy your Lake Herring, Nos. 1 and 2 Mackerel, Labrador and Portland Herring. [ap16,4t

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Science of Teeching Minus Ejukashun.---Number Fyve.

MISTER EDITUR:—When i last rote upon this subjekt i was speeking of the kwolifekashuns of teechers hoo gett sertifekates; and i had sed about all thatt i wonted to say upon the subjekt of grammer. I woont say anything about another brantsh they koll joggerfee, bekoz i deant kno moastly when thay anser korrektly about it or knot. I nevver kood bring myself down to beleeve the stuff thay tell about the wurld terning around and the mune being made of grean cheaze and talking its lite from the sunn and sitch stuff; and i wood allow applekants to anser just as they pleezed on joggerfee. Whot is the yoose of studdying sutch things at enny rait? Why if a man wonts to go to Fillidelfy or Illenoize he ken get thare just the saim if he haz nevver luked into an atless. I am in favor of the regler studdies, viz:—reding, riting and rithmetick, but the gratest of theze iz spelling. Whot would a man be if he koodent spell korrektly? Simply nothing et oll. He wood ekspoze his iggnerence evry time he rit a letter.

In mi last artikle i give a spessimen of a letter frum a teecher of "eksperience." I shood hav giv a number more of letters of bony fidy teechers and olso of quasy teechers hoo hav sinse enterd the lurnd profeshens of law & medesen and preeching & doant rite onny better letters yett ner spel better then when thay wur anyuly examined for superinkumbents surtifekaits,—that iz i wood hav giv them if i haddent of mislade the origenal koppies. And just heer i am reminded of an anekdote of a teecher from——townshep hoo hadd alreddy tott fyve yeers, butt, to impruve himself the moor, attended a summer normal kule, att the kloze of the skule a kind of ekzamenashun wuz helled. Thare wuz twenty-fyve wurds giv out to spel. This yung man misspeld *twenty-too* of the twenty-fyve wurds and still he gott a surtifekat thatt foll and went on teeching az uzuel. Att the saim skule a yung ladie whirch i kood naim, wuz ownly able to spel *fyve* out of the twenty-fyve wurds. She gott a sortifekait & tott skule; and she wuz wun of the kontestents for thatt Webbstirs Bigshenary last winter. She diddent get it. Itt wood be waisting time and spase for me to multiply instenses of thiss kind. Lett us tern to rithmetic.

I wuz att a teechers examenashun whare the folling questyun wuz giv to a yung man: —If a steembote ken run 8 miles a ower in still wotter how fastt will itt run down a river thatt goze 4 miles a ower? This yung man sett att to anser sientifekally. He sed if a bot went 8 miles in wun ower in wun mile it wood gow the ½ of a ower and the river wood run ½ of a ower in wun mile, and ½ and ⅝ wuz ⅝ and if the river run ⅝ of a mile in wun ower and the bote kood gow 1-32 of a mile—and he just went on thatt way untill he had itt so mixed up thatt i coodent tell whether it wuz a steembote or a rebote, whether it wuz gowing upp the river or down itt. He haz nevver gott threw thatt questyun yett. He "solved" at itt for about fyve or ten miniuts and theun sett down. I think he wood hav soled himself just then for too sents. In the meen time the superinkumbent wuz pointing out of the book questyuns thatt he wood hav the uthers do when thayre turns kame; and he wuzzent heering a wurd of the questyun thatt wuz being dissolved, so thatt when the felloe sett down the supe thott he had dun it oll rite, and he got as good a surtifekait as the rest. He had been at a summer normel skule.

A ladie teecher wuz given this questyun:—If 50 penns kost 20 sents, whot will 25 penns kost? She thott she koodent solve it; but she gott a pursan thatt set beside her to tell her 3 or 4 times over how to do it, and then when her tern kaim she tride, but entirely faled to reech enny konkluziun. But she gott a surtifekate and a skule. I mite tell of teechers hoo faled to doo questyuns in federel munny and koodent gett the simplest sums in the singel rool of threa. But why shood i waist time? Thay moustly oll hav keeze; & thay kin gett threw at enny rait. Sum of them are even better previded, for thay gett sumbuddy to wurk out oll the questyuns in the rithmetic for them, and they rite down oll the wurk in a bigg koppie book, and keap it on hands when neaded.

I mite tock of the nolledge thatt members of the teechoriel profeshun hav of litteraehure and of pollyticks of filosefy and of history. The avveridge is so smoll that it iz skarcely wurth while to menshun sutch subjekts in this konnekshun. I mett wun teecher hoo aspired to hav the best skule in the kounty; and he sed the superinkumbent hadd told round thatt he had the best wun in the kounty. He koodent tell me the names of moar then 3 or 4 of the prezidents. He had nevver hurd of the battel of noo orleens, nor diddeut kno hoo kommanded thare. He wonted to kno whether Ellexander the grate wuz an inglishman or what he wuz; and whether the Nepoleyun that dide at Chizelurst wuz the felloe that fot the battle of Wotterlew. Lett me say heer thatt the abuv are knot exagerashuns. Thay are troo moastly to the letter; and i mite fil kollems with like examples.

Wun wood supoze at enny rait thatt teechers wood oll hav red and studdyed wurks on the sience and art of teeching. I wuz told that Mr. Wikersham Stait superinkumbent of skules, sed in huntingden that of the too hunderd teechers in this kounty ownly aty sum had ever red a buke on teeching; & he morrelized by wonting to kno how meuny preechers thare wuz in the kounty that had nevver red a buke on theology and how meuny lawyers that had nevver red a buke on law and so on. After thatt sum ov them wood remember when the superinkumbent asked them about reeding wurks on teeching that thay had terned over Page wunce and hadd saw sum numbers of the skule journel, and thay wood say thay had red sumwhot on that subjek.

I doant say, mister editer, thatt the teechers are *oll* so badd, and no so littel and hav red so little. A fue of them are better poasted and are fully fitt for thayre biyness. And i giv them creddit—and if oll of them wuz az kapibel of teeching az sum ot them are i wood be in favor of inkreasing the taxes and makyng the skule term longger and paying the teechers well. I am in faver of ejukashun, the kinde of ejukashun thatt wil be of use to peekel and maik gude men & wimmin, and nett bumbuggs & frods of peepel. I respekt intelekt wharevver i find it—espeshelly gude speling—but i doant respekt the way this kommen skule bizness iz karryed on of lait yeers, & i am frea to say so.

NICODEMUS WOCKER.

Woller's Grove, May 3, 1873.

Letter from West Township.

MR. EDITOR:—It was our pleasure some two or three weeks ago, to attend an exhibition given by the scholars of Myton's school, in West township. At the entertainment, each scholar performed his part with such credit to himself and teacher, that we think they deserve notice in the columns of your paper. The school has been taught for three terms by George Henderson, who has given very creditable satisfaction both as a disciplinarian and instructor; as ample evidence was given in the manner in which the various peices were performed, and the conduct of the scholars on this occasion. The house was decorated in gorgeous style, and showed evident signs that it had cost an immense amount of labor. The ceiling was decorated with two wreaths drawn in such a manner as to form an X from the center of which was hung a globose wreath within which was placed a lamp, a wreath was festooned along the ceiling in front of the curtains which made it all have the appearance of a room arranged as a model of the painters. But the handsomest was concealed from us, until the curtain rolled up; and then we might say our eyes ravished at an art gallery which we cannot describe. The room thus presented, was unutterably grand indeed, and really made us wish for a moments rest in one of the easy chairs which were placed near a table, upon which were placed the words: "All are Welcome." These let a charm to the scene, and the one who could not say "Grand," from his heart, is a stranger to what is pleasing to the eye and excites an emotion of grandeur. The exercises were then begun by presenting the school, which was arranged on the stage in the order of size.

They looked handsome—and greeted us with a song, "Work for the Right," which was sung as children only can sing. The exercises which followed were of such a character as to call forth the admiration of every one. The "recitations" and "declamations" were of the purest thought, and had evidently been chosen for their real merit, and that the mind might profit by the mental food taus devoured. It would be impossible for us to notice the various performances in their order, but we cannot pass on without noticing the "Tableaux" which were, as all said, "Grand." These were representations that excited the pleasure of all, and showed with what zeal the school had labored to have the entertainment pleasant. "Faith, Hope and Charity," were represented in an admirable form. The three characters were arrayed in white, and grouped about a cross; two clinging to it and the third having an attitude of prayer in front of them. The appearance was truly elegant, and as the curtain rolled down the whispered exclamation of "O, isn't it beautiful?" that rang over the assembly gave evidence of success. The representation was so exquisite that it was thought it could not be equalled until the curtain rolled up on the "Angel Sleeper." The scene was truly solemn, and from the silence that reigned through the audience it seemed as though they were holding their breath least they might disturb the infant sleeper as it lay in its death like attitude, or cause the Angel, as it stood with its outstretched wings, to frown on them. At the close of the performances, which were all well done, the school was arraigned again on the stage as at the opening of the exercises.—This, Mr. Editor, was really a tableaux which presented many intelligent countenances and pretty faces. The teacher then came forward and made a few appropriate remarks to the patrons of the school, showing the necessity of education and the dangerous use of ignorance, urging the patrons to become more interested in education, impressing upon them the importance and the need of visiting schools, and also making some very appropriate remarks on the duties of "Directors," and showing the importance of selecting capable men for this office, men who will work, then pay them for their labor. Then turning to the school, he spoke to them for some time on the "purposes of life," and it was really an excellent, and very appropriate speech, but just as he had said his last word, the whole was crowned most gloriously by one of the scholars presenting him with an elegantly bound Bible, costing $15, and raised, as we understand, wholly by the scholars. The presentation remarks were very neat and affecting—declaring their appreciation of his labors, and asking that he should accept the testimonial as a mark of their regard and esteem for him, as a teacher, for which in a few well spoken words, he most heartily thanked them.

The scene was an affecting one, and from the flirting of handkerchifs, we noticed that others than the school were affected. After this followed the "Valedictory," and a song "Good Night," by the school. And thus closed one of as good, if not the best exhibition that ever has been given in the neighborhood. Such entertainment have a tendency to excite an interest in education, as each one has a desire for their children to excel those of their neighbor, and where they are conducted as this one was, good will eventually be the result. The school and teacher deserve credit for the careful manner in which they had prepared their parts, and for the efficient manner in which they delivered them.

SPECTATOR.

West township, May 1, 1873.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., May 6, 1873.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
	$	$
BUTTER		30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	24@26	28
" Rio, good	23@25	25
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, "		28
" Rio, choice, "		32
" Rio, good, "		25
EGGS		15
FLOUR, white wheat		10 50
" red wheat		9 25 to 9 50
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 80 to 1 90
" red, "		1 70 to 1 80
RYE		75
CORN		50
OATS		35
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans		1 00
SUGAR, loaf	15	16
" powdered	15	16
" granulated	15	16
" A	15 7 lbs for	1 00
" extra C	14 7 lbs for	95
" yellow C	12 7 lbs for	85
" brown	12 7 lbs for	75
TEA, Young Hyson	60@1 25	1 50
" Gunpowder, fine	85@80	90
" Gunpowder, finest	1 15@1 50	1 70
" Imperial, fine	85@80	90
" Imperial, finest	1 00@1 30	1 40
" Japan, fine	75@1 00	1 10
" Japan, finest	1 00@1 25	1 40
" Oolong, fine	60@70	70
" Oolong, finest	85@1 25	1 40
" Souchong, fine	60@80	90
" Souchong, English Breakfast	1 00@1 50	1 40
SYRUP, silver drip	1 00	1 20
" Cryst

Farm and Household.

CLEAR WATER FOR COWS.

The following extract from a communication to the *Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, by Mr. X. A. Willard, furnishes an illustration of the importance of securing clean water for milch cows:

"Professor Law, of Cornell University, gets his supply of milk from a milkman. One day, during the hot weather, he observed a peculiar ropy appearance in the cream which had risen on the milk. He examined it under a powerful microscope, and found it filled with living organisms of a character quite foreign to good milk. He immediately called upon his milkman, to inquire concerning his management of stock and general treatment of milk, with a view of accounting for the trouble. There was no fault discovered at the dairy-house, in the milking, or in the treatment of the milk; but on looking through the pastures, he found that the cows, for lack of clean, running water, were compelled to slake their thirst for the most part from a stagnant pool. This water he examined under the microscope, and discovered the same class of organism as those in the cream. He then took some of the blood from the cows and examined it under the glass, when the same organisms made their appearance. He next obtained a specimen of good milk—milk which on examination was free from impurities, and into this he put a drop of water from the stagnant pool. In a short space of time the milk developed an infinite number of these living organisms, and became similar in character to the milk obtained from his milkman. He examined the cows, and made the usual thermometer tests for determining health and disease in animals. The cows were found to be hot and feverish, this evidently showing that these organisms, entered the circulation, and affected the health of the animals."

PRESERVING SUMMER BUTTER.

When butter was plenty and good in summer time, we had more than we could use, but we did not sell it to the country store-keeper at the lowest prices of the year—prices that were ruled by the miserable quality of most of the stuff he bought for butter—nor did we buy rancid roll or firkin butter at twice that price, the next winter. She made a brine that would bear an egg—that is, a brine with salt enough in it to make its specific gravity about the same as an egg's. The egg should just float at the surface of the brine, and not above it. This brine was boiled and skimmed to cleanse it of any impurities in the salt, and about one teaspoonful of salpeter (level measure) was put to two gallons of brine. The brine, being put into the vessel to be used, was now ready to receive the butter.

Of course the butter must be good in all respects, or no method will preserve it even as good as it is; but this method has the great merit of not allowing a bad lot of one week to spoil a good lot of another week.

Roll the butter into lumps of from one to five pounds, and carefully wrap it up in a rag or cloth, which should be secured by a string. Then drop it into the brine, and keep it under with a board and a light weight on it. Next week do the same way, and so on just as long as you please. Be sure that it is kept under the brine—my wife insists on that point of common failure; so that I repeat it.

By this method, which I am sure is not new, one lot of butter is not disturbed by the putting in or taking out of another; and that the butter can be thus kept about as good as it went in, I can testify.—*Country Gentleman.*

EARLY CHICKENS.

It is a mistake commonly made at this season of the year, to put too many eggs under a hen. Seven or nine are enough for the largest hen; for if she is so fortunate as to cover them all, and not allow the outer ones to get chilled, she will not be allowed to cover her chicks well during the cold nights of Spring. It is particularly essential at this season of the year that both food and water and a dust bath be placed where the setting hens can have convenient access to them, for a very short exposure at this season chills the eggs.

Chickens that are hatched in February and March can be raised with a little extra care, and their fine size and appearance more than repay it. They should be kept in a warm and light place, and fed often. They must be fed early in the morning and late at night, or the long time which elapses between sunset and surise will more than counterbalance any gain that can be made during the day.

By setting a candle down in front of the coop at eight or nine o'clock in the evening, and throwing down food on a dark colored board, and calling them, they will soon learn to leave the hen and come out to feed; and by following this plan for a couple of weeks, the troublesome period may be bridged over, and the chicks started out in the spring thriving finely.—*National Live Stock Journal.*

USE OF CHARCOAL.

The *Country Gentleman* says: At this season of the year one desires to obtain some purifier, and charcoal is of the greatest value for the purpose. All kinds of utensils can be purfied from disagreeable odors by rinsing them out with charcoal dust wet into a soft paste. Putrid water is immediately deprived of its bad smell by its use. When meat, flesh, etc., are liable to become spoiled from long keeping, charcoal dust will keep them sweet; and if there is a slight taint to meat, it can be taken out by putting three or four pieces of it as large as an egg into the water in which it is boiled. This will effectually purify that which seems too far gone to use.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT DISCOVERY!
KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach or intestines, such as Constipations, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. THEY ARE ENTIRELY VEGETABLE and free from Alcoholic Stimulants and all injurious ingredients, and are pleasant in taste and smell, mild in their operations, will remove impurities from the body, and give health and vigor to the frame.

KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.

This truly valuable Tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKLE Sole Proprietor. Depot 259 North 9th street, Philadelphia.

ASK FOR KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE Oy. IRON AND TAKE NO OTHER.

If your Druggist has it not, enclose $1.00 to'ail Address, and the medicine, with advice fremay follow by next express train to you. ma 15fw

$100 REWARD for a case of Neuralgia or Rheumatism of any form whatever, (considered curable) that *Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rheumatic Syrup* will not cure—warranted uninjurious, and a physician's prescription used inwardly.

Five thousand dollars reward offered to the proprietors of any Medicine for Rheumatism and Neuralgia able to produce one-fourth as many genuine living cures made within the same length of time as Dr. Fitler's Vegetable Rhumatic Remedy.

Two thousand dollars reward offered to any person proving Jos. P. Fitler, M. D. to be other than a graduate of the celebrated University of Pennsylvania in 1833, and Prof. of Chemistry—treating Rheumatism specially for 39 years.

One thousand dollars reward to any Chemist, Physician, or others able to discover Iodide of Potassa, Colchicum, Mercury, or anything injurious to the system in Dr. Fitler's Rhumatic Syrup.

Twenty-eight thousand five hundred certificates or testimonials of cure, including Rev. C. H. Ewing, Medis, Pennsylvania; Rev. Joseph Deges, Falls of Schuylkill, Philadelphia; the wife of Rev. J. B. Davis, Hightstown, New Jersey; Rev. Thomas Murphy, Frankford, Philadelphia, and thousands of others, if space permitted.

Two hundred and fifty dollars reward for the name of any warranted preparation for Rhematism and Neuralgia sold under a similar legal guarantee, setting forth the exact number of bottles to cure or return the amount paid for same to the patient in case of failure to cure. A full description of cases requiring guaranties must be forwarded by letter to Philadelphia. The guarantee, signed and stating quantity of cures, will be returned by mail, with advice and instructions, without any charge. Address all letters to DR. FITLER, No. 45 South 4th street. No other Remedy is offered on such terms. Get a circular of the various forms of Rheumatism, also Blank aplications for guarantee, gratis of thespecial agent, JOHN READ, Huntingdon, Pa. [sept.11,'72-1y

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR!

Ten years of a public test has proved Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar to have more merit than any similar preparation ever offered to the public. It is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, and unequaled for disease of the

THROAT AND LUNGS,

performing the most remarkable cures. It effectually cures all COUGHS and COLDS. It has cured so many cases of

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS,

that it has been pronounced a specific for these complaints. For

PAINS IN THE BREAST, SIDE OR BACK, GRAVEL OR KIDNEY DISEASE.

disease of the Urinary Organs, Jaundice, or any Liver Complaint it has no equal.

It is also a superior Tonic, restores the Appetite, strengthens the System, restores the Weak and Debilitated, causes the Food to Digest, removes Dyspepsia and Indigestion, prevents Malarious Fevers, Gives tone to your System.

AND IRON

That Pale, Yellow, Sickly Looking Skin is changed to one of freshness and health. Those

Diseases of the Skin, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches and Eruptions are removed. Scrofula, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, White Swelling, Ulcers, Old Sores

or any kind of Humor rapidly dwindle and disappear under its influence. In fact it will do you more good, and cure you more speedily than any and all other preparations combined. What is it?

IT IS NATURE'S OWN RESTORER!

A soluble oxyd of iron combined with the medicinal properties of Poke Root divested of all disagreeable qualities. It will cure any CHRONIC or LONG STANDING DISEASE whose real or direct cause is

BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN LIMBS OR BONES, CONSTITUTION BROKEN DOWN

by Mercurial or other poisons, are all cured by it. For SYPHILIS, or SYPHITHELATAINT, there is nothing equal to it. A trial will prove it. Ask for

DR. CROOK'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF POKE ROOT.

S. S. SMITH, Agent.
Dec.17,'72-1y. Huntingdon, Pa.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

(*Formerly with* H. T. HELMBOLD.)

KEARNEY'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, is the only known Remedy for Brights Disease and has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given, Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitution of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Loss of power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Flushing of the Body, Eruption of the Face, Palid Countenance, Lassitude of the System, etc.

Used by persons in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains, bed-wetting in children.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy—As in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent Physicians and Midwives for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

Cures Diseases Arising from Imprudences, Habits of Dissipation, etc., in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Striatures of the Urethra, Allaying Pain and Inflamation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous matter.

KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

$1.00 per bottle or six bottles for $5.00, delivered to any address, secure from observation. Sold by druggists everywhere. Prepared by

KEARNEY & CO., 104 Duane St., N. Y., to whom all letters for information should be addressed. Feb.5,1873-1y

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Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after March 23, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Up Trains. Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Down Trains. Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 00	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 8 25	AR 4 00
6 05	7 50	Long Siding	8 20	3 55
6 17	8 05	McConnellstown	8 10	3 45
6 25	8 17	Pleasant Grove	8 02	3 35
6 40	8 30	Marklesburg	7 45	3 20
6 55	8 45	Coffee Run	7 32	3 07
7 03	8 55	Rough and Ready	7 22	2 57
7 12	9 05	Cove	7 13	2 47
7 18	9 08	Fishers Summit	7 10	2 45
7 20	9 20	Saxton	6 55	2 27
7 50	9 40	Riddlesburg	6 35	2 10
7 58	9 47	Hopewell	6 25	2 02
8 12	10 02	Pipers Run	6 11	1 47
8 20	10 17	Tatesville	5 55	1 32
8 40	10 30	Bloody Run	5 45	1 20
8 45	10 35	Mount Dallas	5 40	1 15
9 20	11 08	BEDFORD	5 00	12 44
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 9 25	LE 0	Saxton	2 15	AR 6
9 40	3	Coalmont	2 00	3
9 45	4	Crawford	1 55	2
AR 9 55	AR 6	Dudley	1 45	L 0
		Broad Top City		

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

Westward Mail	Westward Cincinnati Express	Westward Pass. Passenger	Westward Mixed Train	Stations.	Eastward Harrisburg Accom.	Eastward Mail	Eastward Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 32	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 03	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 30	11 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 29	4 15	11 29
6 04	3 40	12 31	12 20	Petersburg	9 16	4 00	11 16
6 14	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 21	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 36	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 32	10 54
6 43	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 25	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 26	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 15	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 11	4 45	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m, and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 1 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 3 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 39 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 55 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 3 23 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 4 45 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Chicago Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 6.51 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg 10.20 p m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 45 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 24 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after November 25, 1872, all trains will run as follows:

NORTHWARD.

Stations.	Mail	Pass. Line	Mixed Train
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Harrisburg, Leave	1 25	4 50	10 50
Harrisburg, Arrive			2 20
Williamsport, leave	6 45	ar8 35	P. M. 2 20
Elmira, arrive	10 30		10 5 20
Canandsigua,			ar8 00
Rochester,			
Buffalo,			
Suspension Bridge,			
Niagara Falls,			

SOUTHWARD.

Stations.	Accom.	Pacific Ex.	Mail
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	8 00	11 40	2 05
Baltimore, arrive	P. M. 12 15	P. M. 3 00	6 30
Washington, arrive			

ALFRED R. FISKE.
Nov. 5, 1872. General Passenger Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD

BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after Monday, March 31st, 1873, Passenger Trains on this Division, will run Daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Westward. Mixed A.M.	Ac'm. P.M.	Mail. A.M.	Stations.	Leave Eastward. Mail. P.M.	Ac'm. A.M.	Mixed A.M.
.....	6.00	7.45	Huntingdon	4.10	8.25	.....
11.25	8.50	10.40	Mt. Dallas	1.10	5.30	9.50
12.15	9.20	11.08	AR	12.44	5.00	9.00
.....	A. M.	.....	BEDFORD	.....	A. M.	.....
12.40	6.20	11.12	LE	12.40	5.45	8.30
1.21	6.48	11.40	Mann's Choice	12.12	5.15	7.50
1.47	7.06	11.56	Buffalo Mills	11.56	4.50	7.05
2.38	7.45	12.35	Bridgeport	11.20	4.23	6.00
3.35	8.17	1 07	State Line	10.42	3.45	5.00
.....	8.30	1.20	Mt Savage Junc	10.30	3.30	.....
.....	8.45	1.25	CUMBERLAND	10.05	3.05	.....
P.M.	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.	A.M.

Connects at Bridgeport with Connellsvill R. R at Mt. Savage Junc. with Cumberland & Penn's R. R., and at Cumberland with Balt. & Ohio R .R.

WM. H. BROWN.
Supt. Bedford Div.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2TH, 1872.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 11.25, 3.50 and 9.45 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.45 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p.m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 and 5.30 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 9.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail road at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.40 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.15 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.15 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.00 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leave Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.35 and 9.00 a. m., 2.35 and 5.40 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.15 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m. connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phœnixville at 9.30 a. m., 3.10 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.35 a. m., 12.45 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.20, 6.25 and 7.15 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 6.00, 8.00 and 11.25 a m. and 3.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.33 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.50 a. m. for New York, and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 150 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
dec 2,72.] Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

Miscellaneous.

BEST THING IN THE WEST.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.

LANDS!

THREE MILLION ACRES

Situate in and near the Arkansas Valley, the Finest Portion of Kansas!

Eleven years' Credit. Seven per Cent. Interest. 22½ per cent. reduction to settlers who improve.

A FREE PASS TO LAND BUYERS!

THE Facts about this Grant are—Low Prices, Long Credit, and a Rebate to settlers of nearly one-fourth; a Rich Soil, and Splendid Climate; short and mild winters; early planting, and no wintering of stock; plenty of rainfall, and just at the right season; Coal, stone and brick on the line; Cheap rates on coal, lumber, etc.; no lands owned by speculators; Homesteads and Pre-emptions now abundant; a first-class Railroad on the line of a great Through Route: Products will pay for Land and Improvements.

It is the best opportunity ever offered to the public, through the recent completion of the road. For circulars and general information, address

A. E. TOUZALIN,
Manager Land Dep't,
Topeka, Kansas,

D. CALDWELL, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa.
22jan3m.

STAGE LINE

From Spruce Creek to Centre Hall, every day, (except Sunday), leaving Spruce Creek at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 3 o'clock, P. M.

jany.-71[y H. McMANIGILL.

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SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

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THE

COMPOUND REST PLANK.

THE

FULL IRON FRAME.

AND THE

SUSTAINING IRON BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS.

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